



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Natal.
Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.
Pharmaceutical Society of Rhodesia.
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.
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OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT

Contains advertisements of businesses for disposal and wanted, situations open and wanted, Exchange Column, announcements by transfer agents, and miscellaneous advertisements. It also contains an assistants' page of news in pithy paragraphs, summarising the principal contents of this issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, besides items that specially interest assistants. Copies of the Supplement can be obtained at 42 Cannon Street on Friday mornings, and will be sent by post to those who send their names and addresses to the Publisher with stamps to cover the postage.

Summary.

CAPE COLONY trade in 1901 is reported upon (p. 252).

"PLAIN FACTS FOR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE" is the Bloomsbury version of it (p. 230).

"XRAYSER" has something to say about the contents of our Winter Number (p. 231)

FREIGHTS TO THE CAPE are the subject of a note from a correspondent there (p. 252).

RANKIN'S OINTMENT is reported to have caused the death of a child at Birmingham (p. 218).

"MAGIC DROPS" is the name of a toothache-preparation which makes it liable to duty (p. 250).

MR. G. S. BOUTALL has been deprived of his membership of the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 225).

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT regarding Pharmacy Act prosecutions last year is referred to on p. 233.

SOME pithy bits from Mr. W. S. Glass's address on competition in the drug-trade are printed on p. 223.

THE VENO DRUG COMPANY'S method of distributing samples is objected to by a correspondent (p. 250).

BRISTOL CHEMISTS are getting on with their arrangements for the B.P.C. meeting there in July (p. 230).

THE POVERTY of sub-postmasterhips is further urged by chemists who have experienced it (p. 249).

THE NAMES of persons who passed the Apothecaries' Assistants' examination last month are given on p. 219.

MINOR EXAMINATION FAILURES in London last year were 71 per cent., and in Edinburgh 63 per cent. (p. 233).

THE Government Laboratory method of estimating alcohol in medicinal preparations is described on p. 231.

THE BENEVOLENT FUND is criticised by a member of the Pharmaceutical Society in a letter on p. 249.

TRIBUTES to the late Mr. F. B. Bengier were paid by the Pharmaceutical Council on Wednesday (p. 242).

A LAWYER CHAINED TO THE DISPENSING-COUNTER is the need of the day, according to Mr. Fred Reynolds (p. 230).

A NOTTINGHAM HERBALIST has been fined 10l. under the Pharmacy Act for keeping open shop for selling poisons (p. 239).

THE British and German chemical-trades are contrasted in a paper by Mr. F. Evershed, which is reported with a discussion upon it on p. 226.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL has schemed a reorganisation of its committee-work so as to distribute it better amongst the members (p. 224).

BUSINESS continues quiet. Cod-liver oil is advancing to a famine-price. Codeia is lower, and sulphate of copper and cocoa-butter are higher (p. 245).

QUALIFICATION as "chemist and druggist," without examination and through Somerset House, is rather brisk at present, as our Company News column shows (p. 241).

TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATION on the Pharmaceutical Council is the coming subject. Mr. A. H. Waddington explained a scheme at Wakefield on Tuesday evening (p. 229).

THE SLIDE-RULE is an instrument for rapidly calculating. Mr. Liversidge, in a paper read to the Midland Pharmaceutical Association, showed how useful it is in pharmacy (p. 237).

MESSRS. DOBBS AND RICHARDS, the champions of free-trade in poisons, are trying to unite various classes of shopkeepers to oppose chemists and druggists (p. 252). The Pharmaceutical Council is moving in the matter (p. 225).

LEGAL QUERIES in regard to carriage, wine-licence, influenza-mixture label, sale of poisons by unqualified assistants and by medical men, the registration of chemists, sale of stamped medicines by pedlars, and coated pills under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are answered on p. 251.

THE KODAK ACTIONS still drag slowly through the King's Bench Court. We report the hearings on the second to seventh days, during which a large number of chemists were heard as witnesses on behalf of the contention by Kodak (Limited) that such descriptions as "Kodak film" mean a film made by Kodak (Limited). The report begins on p. 235.

A REPORT or two of Association meetings, a good deal of correspondence, and other matters of interest have been squeezed out of our pages this week. Some further items of news will be found in the COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Another "iron pill" case is coming on in London this month.

The Leeds Co-operative Society lost 54% on the drug department during the last half-year.

In England and Wales during January four chemists and druggists failed. There were three in January, 1901, and nine in January, 1900.

The Vinolia Soap Company (Limited) was fined 50% at West Ham Police Court on January 29 for using a hoist which was insecurely fenced.

Aaron Cohen, of Tredegar, who was fined last week, under the Merchandise-marks Act for applying a false trade-description to aerated waters, has given notice of appeal.

Andrew Gemlichka (18), a shop-manager from Glasgow, has been committed at the Mansion House, London, for trial on a charge of attempting to obtain from Dr. Fleury, of St. Swithin's Lane, drugs for an illegal purpose.

At Clerkenwell Police Court on January 29, a carman, named Meerifield, was sent to gaol for one month for embezzling 3*l.* 5*s.*, the money of Mr. Walter Aldridge, methylated-spirit manufacturer, of Islington Green, N.

On January 30, Frederick Martin Bell, son of a retired clergyman, was charged with burgling the premises of Messrs. C. M. Harris (Limited), chemists, Camelford (*C. & D.*, January 31, page 141). The Bench considered the evidence insufficient and discharged the prisoner.

The Infirmary Committee of the Southampton Incorporation at a recent meeting resolved to appoint a resident female dispenser for the Infirmary at Shirley Warren, at a salary of 45*l.* per annum, rising to 55*l.*, with apartments, rations, and washing. It was stated that the drug-bill for the half-year amounted to 250*l.*

The London County Council is requesting the Home Secretary to re-introduce the Inflammable-liquids Bill in the ensuing Session of Parliament, and to enlarge the provisions of the Bill so as to include other substances dangerous on account of their liability to cause sudden fire or explosion; also to promote a Bill for reducing the amount of explosive that may be kept upon registered premises.

Institute of Chemistry Examinations.

Of twelve candidates who entered for the Intermediate examination, the following eight passed: D. B. Byles, B. F. Davis, A. V. Elsdon, James Gray, Arthur Hopwood, J. R. Johnson (resident pharmacist, Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars), W. O. Littlebury, and H. Stevenson. In the final examination for the Associateship (A.I.C.) in mineral chemistry, of eight who entered the following six passed: K. B. Benham, A. E. Case, B.Sc., G. F. D. Green, T. B. Kirkhope, M. W. Stevens, Assoc.R.C.Sc., and James Thorburn. One candidate passed in physical chemistry: J. Johnston. In organic chemistry, of the eleven who entered the following seven passed: H. W. Bywaters, Assoc.R.C.Sc., Ph.D., Horace Finmore (pharmaceutical chemist), R. J. Hall, B.Sc., F. T. Jewson, S. G. Paine, J. B. Pursglove, and H. A. Tempny, B.Sc. Of six who entered in the branch of the analysis of food and drugs, and of water, including the examinations in therapeutics, pharmacology, and microscopy, the following five passed: W. L. St. J. Alton, J. C. Gregory, B.Sc., E. K. Hanson, B.A., F. E. King, B.Sc., and A. W. Knapp, B.Sc. The examiners in chemistry were Dr. Bernard Dyer and Professor W. Palmer Wynne; Dr. Arthur P. Luff conducted the examination in therapeutics, pharmacology, and microscopy, which Mr. A. H. M. Muter and Mr. H. Wilson (Southampton) passed.

The Marked Baby.

The Birmingham Coroner (Mr. I. Bradley) held an inquest on January 30 on the body of a ten-months old child. On

the Wednesday previously the mother had been using Rankin's ointment for destroying vermin on the head of an elder child, which she afterwards nursed. Later she nursed the deceased baby and put him to bed. He had not been there long before he began to scream. On his body there were various marks which were not there when she put him to bed. According to the medical evidence there were irregularly shaped marks on the left eye of a yellowish colour, and there were similar marks on the face and body. They had the appearance of burns. The ointment contained an irritant which must have got on the baby whilst being nursed by his mother; this produced convulsions, which ended in death. The Coroner said exhaustive inquiries had been made concerning the marks, and the only way they could be accounted for was that they were produced by the contact with the ointment, which would have considerable effect on the tender skin of the baby. There were directions on the box that the ointment was not to be applied where the skin was broken. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the medical evidence.

Midland Notes.

Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited) ask us to state that the paragraph in their annual laboratory report concerning tincture of opium does not refer to a case in Birmingham.

Mr. T. L. Reeve, chemist and druggist, has transferred his business from one of the avenues of the new Arcades to the New Street position of the façade, and has admirably fitted the pharmacy.

Iron pills are the interesting purchase of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts inspector just now, and in this connection it has been remarked that the B.P. is silent on their assay, as also upon that of *mistura ferri composita*.

An old-established Birmingham Broad Street chemist's shop is advertised for sale by auction on Thursday, February 5, owing to the ill-health of the proprietor, Mr. J. S. Wilkes, and his wife, both of whom have been ordered to the South of England.

Mr. Sanger Shepperd's demonstrations at the Birmingham Institute, and Sir W. Abney's presidential visit and address to the Vesey Club at Sutton Coldfield on "Colour-photography," have caused a brisk increase of sales in photographic chemicals and apparatus by the pharmacist and dealers generally.

The dispensary at Sutton has had a remarkable run of work during the past three months, the number of prescriptions dispensed during the year being 18,835, an increase of 1,793 over the year 1901. All this passes through the hands of Miss Fanny Type, a Minor graduate of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The severe penalty of 20*l.*, and costs, was, on January 30, inflicted on Messrs. Thompson Bros. & Hubbard, a local firm of wholesale chemists and confectioners, for having on their premises for the preparation of food upwards of 6 cwt. of fruit-pulp unfit for human consumption. Dr. Alfred Hill, the medical officer of health, described the fruit as in a rotten state, and shrunken by fermentation and decay. The defence was that some of the pulp had been rejected as unsound, and the rest set aside for re-examination.

Football.

Pharmaceutical F.C. v. Odd Externes F.C.—This match was played on January 31 at Gorrington Park, Tooting Junction. For some time neither side was able to claim advantage, but towards the interval the "Square" forwards succeeded in netting the ball. On resuming, the game was again well contested; the "Square" increased their lead to two goals. Shortly afterwards the Externes scored; during the concluding stages they taxed the "Square" defence heavily, but were unable to draw level. Result: P.F.C., 2 goals; Odd Externes, 1. Howlet and Watkins scored for the "Square."

An Inter-Pharmacy League match between London College and Muter's was played at Wormholt Farm on Saturday, January 31, in a stiff breeze. At half-time London led by one goal to nil. After half-time the strain began to tell upon Muter's; and although their forwards, who were very fast

all through, made many determined efforts, they were unable to score, while London added three, and thus won by 4 goals to nil. The league table up to date is as follows:—

Team	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points
London ...	4	4	0	0	8
"Square" ...	4	3	0	1	6
Metropolitan ...	4	0	1	3	1
Muter's ...	4	0	1	3	1

Fires.

A disastrous fire occurred on February 2 at 221 and 222 Shoreditch High Street, E., on the premises of Messrs. Collett, Dodds & Co., oil-merchants and drysalers. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the building and the dense pungent smoke emitted, the firemen were hampered in their work, and the building and contents were almost totally destroyed.

An outbreak of fire took place on February 2 at 67 and 69 Mount Pleasant, Clerkenwell, in a large five-floor building occupied by Messrs. O. Comitti & Son, Wells & Lyon (Limited), scientific-instrument makers. The conflagration was subdued after an hour's work, the second and third floors being severely damaged, and the rest of the building suffering severely from heat and water.

An alarming fire occurred at St. Botolph's Street, Colchester, on January 28, in the block of buildings where Mr. W. Smith, chemist and druggist, has his pharmacy. The fire started in a drapery shop, and spread to the two shops on either side, the roof of Mr. Smith's being entirely burned away, and all the stock down below destroyed either by fire or water. Mr. Smith was insured against fire, and by a rare stroke of luck on Monday, January 26, insured against loss of profits as well.

Mercury-ointment.

Mr. G. W. H. Knight, inspector under the Food and Drugs and Margarine Acts for North Staffordshire, in his quarterly report to the Staffordshire County Council, states that out of twenty-four samples of mercury-ointment purchased, ten were certified as being more or less deficient in mercury. Proceedings were taken against the sellers, and the C.D.A. defended. Mr. Knight refers to the defence in detail, and adds:—

The chemists say that they sell it in this dilute form as a vermicide, and that the standard strength would be dangerous. The medical experts called by me say it is not so dangerous as it is said to be, and further that it is a bad vermicide. These prosecutions cannot but be regarded as important, not only upon principle, but from other points of view. If the drug is dangerous, the case is met by the chemist selling the proper article and giving proper directions upon the box, or the authorities should lay down regulations as to its sale as a case of poison, but I express the opinion that the greatest danger would arise if a chemist were allowed to sell standard drugs of any strength he liked, and to assume that he knows better what is required than the person who asks for a particular article.

Mr. G. W. T. Jones, analyst for the county of Stafford, says that of thirty-seven samples of mercury-ointment that he had analysed thirteen were in seriously but in varying degrees deficient in the amount of mercury prescribed by the British Pharmacopoeia.

Off Wine-licences.

At Bolton Licensing Sessions on Monday Mr. W. B. Rushton, chemist and druggist, Albert Road, Farnworth, applied for an off wine-licence in order to sell coca and other medicated wines recommended by medical practitioners. The application was opposed by the Temperance Union and Police-Superintendent Leeming. The latter said this was the first time the Justices had power to refuse such an application, and he could produce a great amount of evidence showing the evils of such licences. Only last Christmas they had a case of a boy, who, having obtained port wine at such a place, was brought before the Court for drunkenness. The Bench refused the licence.

At the Epsom Licensing Sessions application was made by Mr. Hart, on behalf of William Ingham, chemist, High

Street, Epsom, for a licence to sell medicated wines, which, in reply to the Bench, Mr. Hart said included coca-wine, malt-and-meat wine. The application was opposed by Mr. Gibson on behalf of a wine-merchant, grocers, and others. He stated that this was only a subterfuge for obtaining an ordinary grocer's licence. There were three off-licences within 50 yards of the applicant's shop. Mr. Rose opposed on behalf of the licensed victuallers. The licence was granted, but the Chairman said it would be limited to applicant selling coca-wine, Wincarnis wine, beef-and-malt wine, and meat-and-malt wine.

Apothecaries' Assistants' Examination.

At the examinations just completed the following candidates were granted the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines:—

A. M. Atkin	M. F. Harvey	M. Laing
M. M. Bramwell	A. Hastie	C. McDonald
J. T. Crombie	A. C. Hobbiss	B. Owles
M. Dickes	F. Jenkin	C. A. Prater
S. P. Dingle	M. E. Kemble	A. M. Procter
J. E. Gentry	F. H. Knight	I. Rickerby
K. Harris		

Workhouse Drugs.

At a meeting of the Cambridge Board of Guardians on Wednesday, January 28, a letter was received from the Local Government Board assenting to the Guardians supplying certain drugs and preparations for use in the workhouse. Mr. A. S. Campkin, J.P., said it was quite patent to the Board that the medical officers for their districts would not supply the additional things from their own surgeries: they would have to be supplied direct to the workhouse on the best possible terms. In order that that might be the case, he proposed the appointment of a drug committee, composed of the Chairman of the Board (Dr. Dalton), Messrs. G. Peck, A. S. Campkin, H. J. R. Gaskoin, and E. A. Wadsworth. This was seconded by Mr. W. H. Heal, and carried unanimously.

Dispensing by Doctors.

The Holborn Board of Guardians, at their meeting on Wednesday, interviewed half-a-dozen doctors (out of forty applicants) for the vacant post of medical officer at their schools at Mitcham, and asked each if he was prepared to do his own dispensing. The candidates appeared to answer, with some hesitation, "Yes." Dr. E. C. Osborn, of Westminster Hospital and Kensington Poor-law Infirmary, and two and a half years with the British troops in South Africa, was selected, and the same Board decided to give Mr. Norman Colbeck, their London dispenser, a gratuity of 10% in consideration of the important duties he has to perform and the many different prescriptions he has to make up for the acute sick cases in the Highgate Infirmary.

Emulsion for the Poor.

At a meeting, on February 4, of the West Derby Guardians (who deal with the greater part of Liverpool and district), Dr. Davies pressed for a return, which he had previously requested, showing the cost and the quantity of Scott's emulsion supplied to the outdoor poor during the last six months. He asked whether it was a fact that the emulsion had been purveyed by a main-street dealer from Kirkdale, who sold rags and bones and other things. He considered that the supply of emulsion to the outdoor patients was reckless expenditure of the ratepayers' money, and he asserted that the stuff was not used in any public institution in the city. The Clerk explained that the individual mentioned by Dr. Davies had never supplied the Guardians with one bottle of the emulsion, which had been ordered through the contractor in the usual way. The return asked for would be presented at the next meeting of the Mill Road Committee. Dr. Holmes did not think they had any power to limit the prescriptions of the district medical officer; but Father Smith (Garston) objected to the officers prescribing anything they liked at the expense of the ratepayers. The matter then dropped.

Bargains.

The stock of Allison, Johnson & Foster (Limited), wholesale druggists, Hull, was sold by auction on January 28 and

29. About 1,300 lots were offered, and the wholesalers and retailers got some bargains. Beeswax was selling at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., and WHB white at 1s. 6½d., senna at 2½d., cut decorticated liquorice at 32s. per cwt., cutch at 27s., sulphurated potash at 4½d. per lb., Merck's calcium hypophosphite at 2s. 7d. per lb.; 2s. 6d. Kepler malt at 1s., euthymol cream at 6s. a dozen., and a lot of podophyllin went at 5½d. per lb.

The Week's Poisonings.

Six deaths from poisoning have taken place during the week, the following poisons being used—laudanum (3), oxalic acid, phosphorus, and hydrochloric acid. A young man named William Lamb died at Ashford from an overdose of laudanum taken to relieve toothache. A domestic servant named Emily Oxley died from laudanum poisoning at Hartlepool; and at an inquest held at Snarth on January 29, relative to the death of an 18 months' old child named Cawkill, the mother stated that in mistake for soothing-syrup she gave the child two teaspoonfuls of laudanum. A verdict of accidental poisoning was returned. Alice Wren (31), a married woman, poisoned herself at Brighton by drinking a solution of oxalic acid. A Newcastle youth named Tubb died from poisoning by phosphorus; and a Battersea labourer named Primmitt, in a fit of depression, drank a fatal draught of hydrochloric acid. Sarah Bentley, an overlooker's wife at Blackburn, who tried to poison herself and her two children with carbolic acid, was tried at the Manchester Assizes on January 30, and bound over by Mr. Justice Grantham to come up for judgment when called upon.

Welsh News.

Separated.

At Portmadoc on January 30, John Williams, described as a chemist, of Gwynle, Criccieth, was summoned by his wife, who applied for a separation order on the ground of persistent cruelty. After hearing evidence the Bench granted the application and ordered a payment of 10s. per week to be made to the wife.

A Local Fair List.

Mr. A. D. Griffiths, chemist and druggist, Saundersfoot, near Tenby, has just issued a list of local fairs for 1903, which should prove of much use to his *clients*. A similar list has been published annually by his predecessor for many years, and Mr. Griffiths, recognising its popularity, has amplified the idea. A considerable number of these lists are distributed, and as one of the pages is devoted to an advertisement of Mr. Griffiths' business, it constitutes an excellent medium for securing publicity among farmers, agriculturists, and others interested in fairs, who retain the list for reference all the year round.

The Chemist will be Paid.

Considerable discussion centred round an account from Mr. Alfred Livesey, chemist and druggist, Tenby, which came before the Finance Committee of the Tenby Town Council on January 30. The Bill was for disinfectants (both in a drum and bottles) and gummed slips supplied, and the question was as to whether any of the articles indicated were for use in connection with a family in the borough whom the Corporation had taken in hand (infectious disease on an alarming scale having broken out amongst them), but who were now recovered and understood to be out of the municipal authorities' hands. It was contended that all the accounts relative to the supply of articles for this family's use had been settled, and the whole business disposed of. During the discussion it transpired that some of the items enumerated in the Bill were used in connection with the particular case, and it was eventually decided to pass the account for payment.

Sweet are the Uses of Advertisement.

Burglars have been perambulating at dead of night among the shops of Cardiff recently, and amongst the places visited was the establishment of Mr. Evan D. Edwards, chemist and druggist, of 87 Pontcanna Street. It was found that the

front-door of Mr. Edwards's shop was deeply marked with a jemmy, and it is thought the burglar had really effected an entrance, but was disturbed. Mr. Edwards has not been slow to take advantage of the scare. The following hand-bill was issued as soon as possible after the occurrence:—

Burglary in Pontcanna Street. Chemist's establishment broken into! The gentleman who broke into the establishment of **Evan D. Edwards** (late Steve Jones), chemist, 87 Pontcanna Street, on Sunday evening, evidently knew that only the purest quality of drugs and chemicals are kept on the premises. While his ideas of honesty may not be in accordance with the approved dictums of Society, his sound judgment cannot for a moment be called into question. Come in thousands and see the jemmy-marks, but above all come and prove for yourselves that my prices are the lowest, consistent with the highest quality of material employed. Patent medicines at store-prices. Physicians' prescriptions accurately dispensed. Note the address, &c.

This is the spirit that triumphs over adversity, and in this case brought the reward intended.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Changes.

Mr. P. Maloney, L.P.S.I., at present with Messrs. John Laird & Co., Limerick, is to open a medical hall at Tipperary.

The pharmacy in Wexford Street, Dublin, lately conducted by Mr. A. Farrington, L.P.S.I., who has removed to Dolphins Barn, has been acquired by Dr. J. C. McWalter, M.P.S.I., who is about to reopen it as a branch of Dr. Leonard's medical halls. This makes the sixth branch of Dr. McWalter's central establishment in North Earl Street, Dublin.

Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.

At the quarterly meeting held on February 2 it was proposed by Dr. J. C. McWalter, M.A., D.P.H., and seconded by Mr. G. F. Hanrahan, M.B.:—

That the Governor and company of Apothecaries' Hall observe with grave concern that a knowledge of Latin is no longer required from candidates for the matriculation of the London University, and they request their representative on the General Medical Council to ensure that no candidate shall be registered as a medical student who shall not have passed an examination in that subject.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Drug Contract.

The Governors of the Mullingar District Lunatic Asylum have accepted the tender of Messrs. Clarke & Co. (Limited), Dublin, for the supply of drugs and medicines at 26 per cent. off the scheduled prices. The next lowest tender was that received from the Apothecaries Hall of Ireland, 17½ per cent. off.

Merchandise-marks Act.

In the Dublin High Court, on January 30, Messrs. Thwaites & Co., mineral-water manufacturers, Dublin, obtained an injunction to prevent Mr. Harrington, mineral-water manufacturer, Tralee, co. Kerry, using their embossed bottles for aerated waters of the defendant's manufacture.

For Goods Sold and Delivered.

In the Dublin Court of King's Bench on February 2, before Mr. Justice Kenny and a City common jury, Mr. Samuel Gibson, wholesale druggist, Belfast, recovered from Mary Chestnut, or Gilkie, Castle Street, Ballymoney, co. Antrim, 30l. 4s. 7d., for goods sold and delivered. The defence to the action was that the goods were not supplied to Mary Chestnut, but to her nephew John B. Gilkie.

Chloral Poisoning.

At an inquest held in Cork regarding the death of Mr. W. H. Featherstonhaugh (39), a commercial traveller, it transpired that he had been in the habit of taking a chloral

mixture prescribed for him years ago to counteract the effects of drink. Dr. Hugh Fern was of opinion that death was due to the action of chloral on a weak heart, and the Coroner expressed the opinion that chemists ought not to have continued to dispense the prescription for deceased. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

Irregularity of Analysis.

At the last meeting of the Belfast Board of Guardians a letter was read from the Local Government Board enclosing a letter which they had addressed to Dr. Manley, medical officer of Belfast Urban No. 7 and Rural No. 1 dispensing-districts, relative to action in ordering from the contractors, without the Guardians' permission, a supply of drugs for the purpose of analysis. The Board, in their letter, said the practice to which they objected defeated the entire object of analysis, and they considered that Dr. Manley had been guilty of a grave dereliction of duty. The Guardians agreed to write to the contractors.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

On Wednesday evening, January 29, the annual musical evening of the Society was held in the Assembly's Hall, Belfast, in presence of a large audience. The gathering marked a new departure in connection with the Society, as in the past the business-meeting and the musical evening have been held together; but this year the functions have been separated, and the business-meeting will be held later. The concert was a great success, and will likely be repeated. Sir James Haslett, M.P., occupied the chair and delivered a short address. The musical programme was first-class, the Belfast Glee Choir and a number of local artistes being the contributors. Mr. S. Holmes, A.C., was the conductor, and the accompanists were Miss Ada Corbett, A.L.C.M., and Mr. W. Reside. At the close of the programme, on the motion of the Chairman, a vote of thanks was accorded to the artistes, and the singing of the National Anthem concluded the proceedings.

Prices of Proprietary Medicines.

As a result of a meeting called by the Chemists' and Druggists' Society at Belfast to consider this question, a deputation waited on Messrs. Haslett and William Dobbin & Co. Sir James Haslett expressed sympathy with the movement, but recommended caution, suggesting that prices should be advanced by stages. Mr. Dobbin viewed the movement with favour, and undertook to work in harmony with any reasonable suggestion, agreeing on his part to furnish the Association with new additions and alterations, so that the list might be issued by the trade as prices were advanced from time to time. A further meeting of the Society has since been held, at which it was decided to prepare a list and have it printed. It was afterwards considered best, before doing so, to interview some of the leading pharmaceutical chemists, as this is a question that interests both grades. It was decided to call a general meeting of the trade on February 5.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business-change.

The new business recently opened by Mr. J. W. Bennie, chemist and druggist, at Polmont Station, is illuminated with acetylene. The shop is connected by telephone with the premises of Messrs. Cochrane & Co., of Falkirk, where Mr. Bennie is manager.

Aberdeenshire Drugs.

Mr. James Hendrick, B.Sc., F.I.C., county analyst, in his annual report to the Aberdeen County Council, states that he examined eight different kinds of drugs (twenty-one samples). Of seven samples of glycerin, two were found to contain arsenic beyond the limit laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia. In both cases, however, the quantities of

arsenic were very small. Of the five samples of sweet spirit of nitre taken, three were found deficient in strength. Mr. Hendrick's report was adopted, and subsequently the question of his remuneration was discussed. He was paid 210*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* last year, this being at the rate of 18*s.* 4*d.* per sample. The "Association of Analysts" had asked the Council to pay at least 15*s.* per sample, and when the Council found they had been paying 18*s.* 4*d.* they readily assented to pay Mr. Hendrick salary for 250 samples at 15*s.* each.

Glasgow Notes.

Although the Chemists' Trade Association is lying low, it is understood to be making special efforts to maintain the stability of its plan.

Glasgow chemists' shop-hours are tending steadily to get longer. An observer who made a round of one neighbourhood lately states that on week-nights most of the pharmacies are open at 10 and on Sundays at 9 o'clock.

Messrs. F. R. Möller & Co., agents in Glasgow for Messrs. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, have, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, obtained 7,357*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* damages from Weber & Schaefer, merchants, Hamburg, for alleged breach of four contracts of sale respecting balata.

At the monthly meeting of the Combination Parish Council of Govan on January 29, a member stated that recently he stood for about an hour in the dispensary at Carlton Place, and, during that time, of the twenty persons who made application for medicine almost all brought whisky-bottles for its reception. He asked if there was no remedy for such a state of matters. It was remarked that the practice of giving away medicine in whisky-bottles for consumption at home was highly objectionable. There was a great danger of the contents being mistaken for whisky and being drunk down at a gulp. The matter is to be looked into.

French News.

From our Paris Correspondent.

M. THIERS AS A CHEMIST.—Now M. Gabriel Hanotaux (ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs) gives in his new book some recollections of M. Thiers, the first President of the Third Republic. M. Thiers said one day, in speaking of a man just recommended to a high post, "He is no more fit for it than I am to be a pharmacist—even less," he added, "for at least I have studied chemistry."

NO MALINGERING.—There has been a certain disposition shown by students at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy of late years to shirk laboratory-work. A doctor's certificate pleading illness is the usual excuse. The authorities have determined to do their best to stop malingering. A notice has accordingly been put up to the effect that all doctors' certificates presented as excuses for absence from laboratory attendance must have the signatures duly legalised by a competent official, otherwise they will not be accepted.

DISPENSERSHIPS IN THE PARIS LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—The "interne" system, by which the pharmaceutical staff of the Parisian hospitals, hospices, and establishments controlled by the Assistance Relief Department is recruited, is familiar to all who have studied French pharmacy. The annual examination takes place in March. There is, however, another smaller class of "internes"—namely, the house-pharmacists of the asylums of the Department of the Seine (Clinique, Vacluse, Villegrief, and Maison Blanche). The candidates for these posts have just sat for examination. There are two classes of appointments, "temporary" and "permanent," but the salary is the same—800*f.* for the first year, 1,000*f.* for the second, and 1,200*f.* for the third. When the "interne" is not lodged and boarded at the asylum, he receives 600*f.* extra per annum for lodging-money, and 900*f.* as board-wages, and, in addition, those employed at Villegrief receive 300*f.* travelling-allowance, and at Maison Blanche 400*f.* An "outdoor" assistant pharmacist in his third year at the latter asylum would thus receive 1,200*f.* + 600*f.* + 900*f.* + 400*f.* = 3,100*f.*, or about 124*l.* a year.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

A LENGTHY agenda was satisfactorily disposed of at Wednesday's meeting, and but for a protracted discussion in committee on the new rules of procedure and standing orders the sitting might not have taken the three hours and a quarter that it did. The report of the Standing-orders Committee provided the only ripple in a calm ocean of acquiescence. Mr. Wootton objected to the recommendations on the ground that they would tend to stifle public discussion; the majority thought greater publicity would be attained. A legacy of 900*l.* has reverted to the Benevolent Fund, the committee of which reported grants of over 125*l.* to needful cases. The Registrar's report contained a useful analysis of the pharmacy prosecutions undertaken during the year. It was agreed to ask the Law and Parliamentary Committee to look after the poisons question.

The Council met at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Wednesday, February 4. There were present the President (Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme), Vice-President (Mr. C. B. Allen), Treasurer (Mr. S. R. Atkins), and Messrs. Carteighe, Cooper, Corder, Cross, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Hills, Park, Robinson, Savory, Southall, Storrar, Symes, Wootton, and Young.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been approved, the PRESIDENT moved a resolution to be sent to the family of the late

Mr. F. B. BENDER.

He said that, although not intimately acquainted with Mr. Bender, he had met him at various Conferences and found him a man of exceptional character and a gentleman in every shape and form. Mr. Bender was deeply interested in the educational side of pharmacy, and it was largely owing to him that the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association Scholarship had been founded. Another recent indication of his interest was shown by his contribution to the Redwood Scholarship, referred to by Mr. Carteighe at the last Council-meeting.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in seconding the formal resolution, said Mr. Bender was one of the most charming men it was possible to meet.

Mr. CORDER desired to add his tribute to Mr. Bender's memory. He had been very intimately acquainted with him for many years, and was associated with him on the Board of Examiners. In Mr. Bender was personified the typical pharmacist, and the kind and courteous friend. To none was his courtesy more evident than to those who came under his treatment as examination candidates.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said he was very much shocked at the death of his friend Mr. Bender, whom he had known longer perhaps than any member of the Council. He never knew of anyone whose surroundings were of so sweet and peaceful a character, and he thought it a pity that such a sweet disposition should be cut off at a comparatively early age. "Those whom the gods love die young." That, he thought, was an absolute truth. Mr. Bender typified in a remarkable way the advantages of the proper pharmaceutical training. He had never at any time been a robust man; he had always been of a retiring, quiet disposition, and when he went to the Bloomsbury School to go through his course of training as a pharmacist, he did nothing specially brilliant, but all he did was done well. After experience with Messrs. John Bell & Co. he went down to Manchester, and there with a brother assistant, Mr. Paine, he acquired an historic house which had built up for itself a reputation for scientific apparatus and chemicals. As soon as the partnership was formed at Mottershead's the genuine qualities of Mr. Bender's pharmaceutical training began to develop themselves, as both pharmacists and physicians of Manchester were not long in finding out. Sir William Roberts was not slow in observing that he had discovered a

man of high character and sound business habits, and as Mr. Bender's business prospered he undertook research work with Sir William Roberts, which placed Sir William in the front rank of experts in the chemistry and physiology of digestion. Mr. Bender was able to reap the prosperity to which he was entitled, and which he would not have been able to do without his thorough pharmaceutical training. He considered that Mr. Bender's success was an emphatic answer to those who asked, What was the good of a pharmaceutical education? Towards the end of his life he had to pay more attention to the manufacturing portion of his business, but that was all the better for pharmacy. Although he had succeeded well in commercial life, he remained during his career one who had not a particle of "side," nor lack of sympathy for a "brother pill," however lowly. He did much original work during the early days of the Conference, when he acted as one of its officers; and at Bath, owing to the fact that the city, as regards pharmacists, was beginning to feel certain acute changes which were taking place in the business, and the Bath chemists were inclined to take a pessimistic view of things and to be discouraged at the Conference going there, Mr. Bender stepped into the breach and paid the whole expenses of that meeting out of his own pocket. He knew no one more capable of appreciating the advantages which a competent income places in the hands of those who are able to travel and surround themselves with works of art. He had an excellent wife, for whom he (Mr. Carteighe) felt very deeply at that moment.

The TREASURER said he first knew Mr. Bender as an examiner during the four years when he was a Vice-President of the Council. He had heard it said by some that Mr. Bender himself was really the very art of pharmacy. He was a gentleman recognised as such, not only amongst his fellow-examiners, but pre-eminently by the examinees. He was firm, decisive, but yet courteous. In 1887, during the time of the Manchester Conference, Mr. Schacht and himself were the guests of Mr. George Woolley. One day Mr. Woolley took them to Bowden to spend the day with Mr. Bender, and he should ever remember that day as one of the most charming excursions he ever enjoyed. Mr. Bender had a beautiful bungalow residence, and a splendid garden, in which he grew nearly all the products that can be grown in Lancashire. What Mr. Carteighe had said of the charm of that home he (Mr. Atkins) could thoroughly endorse. He also had vivid recollections of the episode at Bath when Mr. Bender so successfully mollified the strained relations which then existed amongst the chemists there. He retained still the happiest recollections of the diplomatic charm of Mr. Bender on that occasion, whereby such happy results were achieved and the success of the meeting assured. He felt it hard that a man in the very prime of life, in the fulness of his intellectual and physical vigour, should be cut off from usefulness.

EXAMINATIONS IN SCOTLAND.

The SECRETARY intimated the receipt of a letter from the Privy Council enclosing the report by Dr. G. Balfour Marshall on the examinations of the Society held in Edinburgh during 1902. Dr. Marshall stated that he was present on thirteen occasions. He detailed the results in the Major examination, the percentage of passes being 69.2. It is gratifying, he said, to note an increase in the number of candidates presenting themselves for the higher examination, and the fact that the percentage of passes has risen from 10 to 69 during the past six years. With regard to the Minor, only 33.5 per cent. of those who presented themselves passed. The number examined was 471, and an analysis of the rejected candidates showed that 203 failed in practical work and were not admitted to oral examination; 82 failed in practical chemistry, 27 in practical pharmacy, and 94 in both. There were 110 candidates who passed in practical work but failed in the oral test; 20 failed in botany, 38 in oral chemistry, 23 in oral pharmacy, 8 in materia medica, and 3 in prescriptions, while 40 obtained marks in each subject but failed in the aggregate. There was a falling-off during the year of 11 per cent., and the percentage of passes is the lowest for five years. The practical examination is not too severe, in Dr. Marshall's opinion, the examiners rightly demanding that for the safety of

the public pharmacists must be thoroughly competent in what forms a large part of the daily routine of their business. The large percentage of rejections shows a want of proper training on the part of many of the students during their apprenticeship, and Dr. Marshall is of opinion that the large percentage of failures will continue until compulsory courses of instruction are instituted.

The PRESIDENT said he thought it desirable that Dr. Balfour Marshall's report should be sent to the Boards of Examiners. With reference to training during apprenticeship, he was sure the truth of Dr. Marshall's remarks must be apparent to anyone who has visited the examination-room. There is undoubtedly a great necessity for some compulsory training.

Dr. SYMES inquired whether there had been any outcome of the proposal to divide the Minor examination.

The PRESIDENT said that had nothing to do with the report under consideration; but

Dr. SYMES said such a question seemed to him to arise out of the report. He wanted to know if anything is being done in the matter.

The PRESIDENT said he thought the majority of the Council had always been of opinion that there could be no division of the Minor examination without the institution of a compulsory curriculum.

RETIRING COUNCILLORS.

The SECRETARY stated that the following members of Council retire in rotation in May next: Messrs. Albert Cooper, W. Gowen Cross, Walter Hills, David Storrar, John Taylor, Alfred C. Wootton, and Dr. Charles Symes.

ELECTIONS AND DIPLOMAS.

Seven pharmaceutical chemists were granted diplomas, and a number of persons were restored to the Society and to the register, while several members and student-associates were elected.

In reply to Mr. Storrar, the SECRETARY said members' subscriptions are coming in better this year, because the notices had been sent out earlier.

Mr. STORRAR said as a divisional secretary he had no idea as to who had paid and who had not paid their subscriptions, and he thought it would help the Registrar if divisional secretaries knew these things.

THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

Mr. BREMIDGE then submitted his report, which is dealt with on page 233.

The PRESIDENT wished specifically to refer to the work that is being done by the Council in regard to the administration of the Pharmacy Acts by prosecutions and otherwise.

Mr. ROBINSON was glad to see that the work of organisation is being pushed forward. He thought it an excellent thing for the Secretary to go into the country and get into touch with the Divisional Secretaries. The only thing he was inclined to object to was the fact that sometimes, when asked by members in the country whose meetings he attended whether the Secretary was to be present or not, he had to confess that he did not know. He thought it would be of greater benefit if divisional secretaries and other officers had intimation that Mr. Bremridge was in the neighbourhood. He had found a strong desire amongst members in all parts of the country to be brought into touch with the officers of the Society. He was pleased to see also that the Society had been so active in prosecutions for infringements of the Pharmacy Acts.

The PRESIDENT said he would not like it to go forth that they had been doing more in the way of prosecutions and looking after the Pharmacy Act during the past year than formerly. He simply wanted it to be known, so that chemists might see that the Council was fully carrying out the obligations passed upon it by the Act. In reply to Mr. Robinson, he took full responsibility for asking Mr. Bremridge to go down into the country and confer with the Secretaries unannounced. He had always held that it would be most important that the Secretary should get into the closest touch with the Council's own officers; and while he himself had been present unofficially at meetings of the Associations in various parts of the country, he had noticed how good the results had been in the conferences between the Secretary and other officers. Therefore he hoped the

members of the Council would not be annoyed because their consent had not been asked to send Mr. Bremridge down, and he thought, on the contrary, that all members would feel indebted to Mr. Bremridge for the part he had taken in promoting their interests.

COUNCIL PRIZES.

Professor John Gibson, Professor Bower, and Mr. Martin Meldrum were appointed examiners to conduct the examinations for the Council prizes and Pereira competition in April

FINANCE.

The report of the Finance Committee was then read. It showed the following balances:—

	£	s.	d.
General Fund Account	276	7	11
Benevolent Fund... ..	323	12	7
Donation Account	177	1	0
Orphan Fund Account	62	15	9
Submitted for payment	2,515	6	7

This last sum was made up as follows;—Taxes, 105*l.*; Journal, 585*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; examiners' fees, 459*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*; current, 700*l.*; alterations, 329*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*; salaries, 77*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; sundries, 299*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

The PRESIDENT intimated the receipt by the Society of 900*l.*, being a legacy of 1,000*l.* (less 10 per cent. for duty) from the late Mr. James Stannes, of Tavistock, who died some years ago, leaving that sum to the Society on the death of two annuitants. The second annuitant had just died, and the 900*l.*, to which another 100*l.* had been added, was invested on behalf of the Benevolent Fund. He also mentioned the receipt of 16*s.* from the Chemists' Assistants' Association, and 3*l.* surplus from the Bristol Junior Pharmacy Ball.

Mr. HILLS, who had examined the accounts of the North British branch, said they had been compiled with the usual care, and he thought the Council were indebted to their brethren in the North.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The Council then went into committee to consider the report of the Benevolent Fund Committee; after which,

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving its adoption, said the amount voted was 125*l.* 8*s.* With one exception, the sums voted were meant to supplement contributions allowed by relatives. The grants included four of 13*l.* and two of 20*l.* each, one of 10*l.* 8*s.*, and one of 10*l.* The report was adopted, Mr. ALLEN stating that the child Honman, whom the Society recommended, had been admitted to the Watford Orphanage.

THE LIBRARY REPORT

consisted of the usual monthly statement respecting the library in London and in Edinburgh, the reports of the Dean, Professor Wynne, the School Visitor (Mr. Carteighe), and Professor Greenish. The Dean reported the absence without leave of several students from the School for the two days before the Christmas vacation. He had had satisfactory explanations from all except last year's Bell scholars, both of whom he was requested to reprimand. The Dean further stated that he had paid, as compensation, 5*l.* to the parents of a boy who was injured in the laboratory by meddling with nitric acid. Professor Wynne reported the success of the new hot-water apparatus for warming the lecture-theatre, and the Committee recorded their indebtedness to Mr. Carteighe for superintending the alterations. The accounts included 4*l.* 15*s.* for C. Cole and 329*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* to Messrs. Parkinson & Son. The Committee recommended an honorarium of 21*l.* to Mr. Chater for editing the *Calendar*.

The VICE-PRESIDENT moved the adoption of the report, pointing out that the large amount for Messrs. Parkinson & Son was on account of the alterations in connection with the heating apparatus. To comply with the conditions set out in the *Calendar* it was necessary to place before the Council the fact that *Anthemis nobilis* had been selected as the subject of investigation to be conducted by Mr. W. H. Lenton in the Research Laboratory, with a view to his becoming eligible for a Research Fellowship.

The PRESIDENT, in seconding the adoption of the report, approved the Committee's recommendation to grant an honorarium to Mr. Chater. (Hear, hear.) Since Mr. Chater

had taken the editing of the *Calendar* in hand it had been improved in many respects. (Applause.)

Mr. GIFFORD inquired whether the Society had acknowledged liability for the accident to the boy in awarding the parents 5*l.* damages.

It was stated that no acknowledgment of liability had been made. The Society was not responsible for the accident, but owing to Mr. Gifford's intervention it was agreed that the words "as compensation" be struck out. The report as amended was then unanimously adopted.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Board of Examiners reported that during January 11 Major candidates had been examined in London, and 7 passed; 286 Minor candidates appeared, and 97 passed. At Edinburgh 114 candidates were examined, and 82 failed. Certificates were received from 41 persons who had applied for registration as apprentices or students.

REDWOOD SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. CARTEIGHE intimated subscriptions to the Redwood Scholarship from Dr. Attfield, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mr. Isaiah Bourdas, 25*l.*; Dr. Luff, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and Dr. Tilden, 3*l.* 3*s.* He thought thanks should be accorded to these gentlemen. (Hear, hear.)

STANDING ORDERS.

After a long discussion in committee,

The VICE-PRESIDENT moved that the report of the Standing Orders Committee be received and adopted.

The report stated that in June last the Council appointed Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Carteighe, Glyn-Jones, Newsholme, Robinson, and Young to consider and report on the procedure and standing orders of the Council. Four meetings had been held, at which draft schemes were submitted. As a result of the deliberations, the Committee came to the opinion that the present general procedure of the Council is unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it does not allow sufficient time for the adequate preparation and distribution of the reports of committee to members of the Council. The Committee recommended:—

That a committee, to be called the Law Committee, shall meet on Tuesday before the meeting of the Council at 4 p.m., for the purpose of dealing with legal matters, and of considering cases of infringement of the law reported by the Registrar. The recommendations of the Law Committee in regard to prosecutions to be reported to the Council on the following day, but the report of the committee on other matters shall be presented to the Council at its ordinary meeting the following month.

That the General Purposes Committee meet on the Tuesday before the Council-meeting at 5.30 p.m., and shall report to the Council at its meeting the following month, urgent business excepted.

That the Benevolent Fund Committee meet on the Tuesday before the Council at 4 p.m., and shall report to the Council on the following day.

That the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee meet, as now, on the second Wednesday in the month, and shall report to the Council at the first ordinary meeting next ensuing.

That the Finance Committee meet on the last Wednesday of the month, and shall report to the Council at the first ordinary meeting next ensuing.

That the Council meet, as now, at 11 A.M. on the first Wednesday of each month (except September).

That any special committees shall meet, as a general rule, on the afternoon of the Council-day, and shall report to the next ordinary meeting of the Council.

That all committees should be reconstituted by selection and not by the individual choice of members of the Council. It is suggested that the nomination of members to serve on the different committees might be advantageously included in the duties of the General Purposes Committee.

That all committees be as small as possible.

That each committee appoint its own chairman.

That printed agendas be supplied to the members of each committee previous to the meeting of the committee, and that printed reports of every committee be sent to each member of Council at least three days prior to the meeting of Council at which they are to be presented, except formal and urgent business which is reported to the Council at a meeting held less than three days after the meeting of the committee.

The committee also recommended that the following be added to the present standing orders of the Council:—

On the report of a committee being presented to the Council, a copy having previously been sent to each member, the course to be adopted shall be as follows:—

(a) The Chairman of the Committee (or, if he be absent or re-

frain from so doing, some other member) shall move "That the report be received."

(b) The paragraphs of the report shall be numbered and called over seriatim, unless the Chairman see fit to vary their order. If the Council agree with a recommendation, the same shall forthwith become a resolution of the Council. Any member may move an amendment to any recommendation when the paragraph is called. Each paragraph shall be disposed of before the succeeding one is dealt with.

(c) The Chairman of a committee or other member bringing up a report may withdraw or correct any paragraph with the consent of the Council.

It shall not be in order to move any abstract resolution on any paragraph of a report of any committee.

Any standing order may be suspended in case of urgency by resolution of the Council carried by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The VICE-PRESIDENT explained that the committee considered that their scheme would economise the time, facilitate the procedure of the Council's business, and give members of the Council a more universal participation in the work. Schemes had been considered with the idea of compressing all the work of the committees into two days, but that had been found impossible. A desire to abolish or modify the Library, House, and Museums Committee had also been found impracticable. The idea of the recommendations is that all purely formal business should be submitted to the Council on the day following that on which the committees meet, but that abnormal matter should be held over until the following month in order that members may have an opportunity to digest the facts.

Mr. GLYN-JONES seconded. It had always appeared to him that some alterations were necessary in the procedure in committees. Outside critics were of opinion that the Council's work was largely done by a very small body of the Council, and he had heard people say that it was almost entirely done by the President. The last few years had shown him that far too much work developed upon the President, and the time was coming when, if they wished to secure a President, steps would have to be taken to relieve him of much of the work now done by the holder of that office. This scheme would enable the establishment of smaller committees, with a chairman for each, who would be responsible for the work done. They could not expect anyone nowadays to give the time to the duties of President that Mr. Carteighe, for instance, had done; and he looked forward to the time when the chair could be filled by anyone in London or the country. This scheme worked in that direction. Hitherto the work in committee had been done by one half of the Council, and when the reports came up the other half of the Council was diffident in criticising adversely what had been agreed to by the other portion. With the report of smaller committees before them there would be less diffidence in attacking any debatable points.

Mr. WOOTTON did not approve of the proposal to take away the consideration of the law cases and prosecutions from the whole Council. In practice, he said, the consideration of these most important cases will be in the hands of six or eight gentlemen, and if they think there is no particular point worth raising, the matter will not be brought before the Council at all. One never knows, when a case comes up, whether there are any abnormal points in it or not. Many cases have to be very carefully considered, and the whole Council ought to have a share in the consideration. As far as he could gather from the report, the general tendency of the recommendations will be to take all the subjects in committee, and the Council will merely register the committee's decisions. That had been the tendency hitherto, and in his opinion this scheme nails down the coffin effectively.

The PRESIDENT disagreed with Mr. Wootton's contentions. He hoped it would not go forth that all prosecutions and law-cases would be dealt with by a small committee. In every case, he said, the matter has to come before the Council, and the Council is responsible. It must be understood by everybody that nothing is done in secret, or by a limited number. He thought that the procedure suggested by the Committee would secure far greater publicity, and infuse more life into their affairs. Committees hitherto had been too large.

Mr. ROBINSON objected to Mr. Wootton's suggestion that more work would be done secretly. He considered the very

opposite would be the case. He strongly denied the imputation that any member of the Council would wish to do any of the work in secret. That appeared to be the prevailing opinion amongst country members at the present time, and this whole scheme was promoted with the object of disabusing these critics of that idea.

Mr. WOOTTON explained that he did not suggest that Mr. Robinson or any other member of the Council intended to do anything in secret; but, judging by the way reports of committees are received at the present time and passed with little or no comment, he asserted that the tendency towards open discussion will be lessened. When points are now raised on any report the charge is brought, Why raise discussion again when the matter has been thoroughly threshed out in committee? The effect of this scheme, he contended, would be merely a registration of the decisions come to in committee.

Mr. CROSS believed with Mr. Wootton that hitherto reports of committees had not had the public discussion desirable, but he thought the new scheme would develop instead of hinder discussion.

Dr. SYMES said Mr. Wootton had put his finger on the weak spot in the scheme. He had been troubled with similar misgivings himself, but after the assurances of the President and Mr. Robinson that if anything abnormal occurred it was sure to be discussed, he was prepared to support the recommendations.

Mr. HILLS expressed his intention of voting for the resolution. The report had been marked by no undue haste—(laughter)—and was marked with no undue simplicity—(laughter)—but he liked it none the worse. The recommendations offered a point of least resistance in matters that had agitated them for some time, and he thought they would facilitate the work of the Council.

Mr. PARK said no provision appeared to be made for the *Journal* Committee, but he was informed that it is not necessary, as a committee is already in operation.

The report was then put and carried, Mr. Wootton being the only dissident.

SUNDRIES.

The report of the *Journal* Committee was received and adopted.

A medical certificate was put in exempting a candidate from the January Minor, and accepted.

Divisional Secretaries were appointed as follows: Limchouse, E., Mr. G. W. Hatfield (in succession to his father, who has resigned); Bristol, West, Mr. G. T. Turner; East Toxteth Division of Liverpool, Mr. R. Cleave.

A letter was read from Mr. U. A. Coates, of Burnley, regarding unqualified dispensers in public institutions and to medical men. It was referred to the Dispensers' Committee. Letters asking for delegates from the Society to a Congress at Bradford and to the Technical Chemistry Congress at Berlin were remitted to the General Purposes Committee.

THE MERCURY-ointment CASES.

Mr. CROSS next moved:—

That, taking into account the recent magisterial decisions under the Food and Drugs Act, and notably the mercurial ointment case recently decided in North Staffordshire, it is expedient that this Council request the General Purposes Committee to consider the question with a view to approaching the Local Government Board or other authority on this matter.

He said he felt sure that all his colleagues who had followed the recent prosecutions would agree that justice had not been done. He did not complain of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts or of the argument that the B.P. article should be supplied when mercury ointment is asked for, but of the way in which the cases were conducted and of the extraordinary statements of the Stipendiary in giving his decision. As far as pharmacy is concerned, it is to their best interest to have the highest standard; but surely if the public want an article which bears a Pharmacopœia name, but which is not the Pharmacopœia article, they ought to get it. He would welcome a Pharmacopœia standard if the Pharmacopœia were the standard for everything sold, but the way in which some authorities are carrying out the provisions of the Acts is indefensible. The diluted ointment is known to a large section of the public as mercury ointment, and he considered

it reprehensible for local authorities to send out messengers with instructions to deceive retailers and lay traps to catch honest people. He thought this matter, if properly represented to the proper authorities, would be good for the trade. The Stipendiary in the cases mentioned admitted that there was no fraudulent intention on the part of the retailers, yet he branded with conviction and fine those innocent people. Had this been the only instance of the maladministration of these Acts by local authorities, he would scarcely have asked that the matter be dealt with by the Council, but there were many other flagrant cases.

Mr. HILLS seconded. He considered that the group of prosecutions mentioned presented features which it was advisable for the Council to take up and represent to some responsible body. It was a somewhat difficult thing for the Council to do, as they ought to do everything possible to uphold the purity of drugs and pharmaceuticals—(hear, hear)—but there was such a thing as bringing the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts into ridicule. For instance, the synonym for ferrum in the B.P. is iron; would they be expected to sell nails of B.P. standard? Similarly with "lime" and copper sulphate. Every consideration should be shown to the qualified seller who, in his judgment, gives what he thinks best.

Mr. YOUNG thought if chemists studied their journals more closely and took cognisance of the many cases, such as these, reported from all over the country, they would not be so often caught napping.

The motion was adopted.

POISONS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Mr. ROBINSON moved:—

That it be referred to the Law and Parliamentary Committee to consider what steps, if any, should be taken as regards the sale of poisons for horticultural and agricultural purposes.

He explained that his motion was merely in order that the matter of approaching the Government on this subject might be considered.

The TREASURER seconded, and the motion was passed unanimously.

STRUCK OFF

On the motion of the PRESIDENT it was agreed "That the reply of Mr. George Squire Boutall to the communications addressed to him in accordance with Section 17 of the By-laws being unsatisfactory, the Secretary be instructed to remove his name from the list of members of the Society."

This concluded the public business.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. DALTON, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," January 21, 1903.)

"ERYTHEMOL" (no claim for "Erythema"); for an ointment. By R. Sumner & Co. (Limited), 50A Lord Street, Liverpool. 250,489.

"RECTALOID" (no claim for "Rectal"); for medicine. By H. W. K. Pears, 2 Hove Park Villas, Hove, pharmaceutical chemist. 250,562.

"CUTILLA"; for chemicals. By Griffiths Brothers & Co., 29 Macks Road, Bermondsey, S.E. 250,943.

"NUTRIMOL"; for foodstuffs. By Anton Kufek, 50 Wellington Street, Glasgow. 249,973.

"ONLIP"; for aerated meat-beverages. By T. Evcs, 4A Basinghall Avenue, E.C. 248,803.

"BRONNALLE"; for an effervescent beverage. By Richardson & Co., 15 Bamborough Street, Byker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 250,235.

Device of Queen Elizabeth, the words "Elizabeth Regina" and "Tudor Queen"; for mineral and aerated waters. By A. W. Barnes, 77 Carysfort Road, Stoke Newington. 250,424.

"OZALITE"; for goods in Class 47. By Ozolite (Limited), 5 Regent Street, W. 250,383.

Winter Session.

Society of Chemical Industry.

LONDON SECTION.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House on Monday evening, February 2, Mr. W. F. Reid presiding over a smaller attendance than usual. Mr. F. EVERSHED read a paper on statistics of

BRITISH AND GERMAN CHEMICAL-TRADES

for 1901, with suggestions for improving the official tables. The object of the paper was to get our Board of Trade to improve the classification in the monthly returns, for as at present done they do not furnish sufficient information. The German returns are exceedingly precise as to the nature of the imports and exports. In the British tables about one-third of the value of the whole exports is put down in a lump sum under the heading of "chemicals unenumerated." He gave by tabular statements a contrast of the two countries' styles as under, the figures being for 1901:—

United Kingdom.

Imports (in 1,000l.)		Exports (in 1,000l.)	
Soda-compounds ...	80	Soda-ash ...	282
Bleaching materials ...	88	Soda bicarb. ...	102
Barks ...	139	Soda caustic ...	552
Saltpetre ...	185	Soda-crystals ...	32
Brimstone ...	84	Soda sulphate ...	44
Bark for tanning ...	103	Soda, other sorts ...	113
Other tanning-materials ...	835	Bleach ...	343
Dye-woods ...	210	Saltpetre (Brit.) ...	27
Extracts ...	472	Alum sulphates ...	36
Cochineal ...	...	Copper sulphate ...	846
Indigo ...	327	Ammonia sulphate ...	1,607
Aniline-dyes ...	532	Chemical manures ...	790
Alizarine ...	231	Coal-tar dyes ...	210
Indigotine ...	...	Other dyes ...	130
Other coal-tar dyes ...	37	Glycerin ...	...
Undescribed dyes ...	183	Quinine ...	51
Calcium carbide ...	199	Other medicines ...	1,316
Unenumerated ...	1,342	Unenumerated ...	2,501
	4,959		8,956

Chemical Exports from Germany (in 1,000l.)

Potassium chloride ...	833	Alizarine ...	808
Potassium cyanide ...	183	Dyes from coal-tar ...	3,981
Potassium iodide ...	137	Aniline oil and salt ...	598
Potassium sulphate ...	258	Quinine ...	410
Potassium nitrate ...	262	Other alkalis ...	290
Potassium carbonate ...	372	Ethereal oils ...	233
Potassium caustic ...	398	Explosives ...	835
White-lead ...	80	Lead pencils, crayons, &c. ...	251
Zinc-white ...	326		18,150
Mineral waters ...	408		
Soda-ash ...	230		
Indigo ...	635		

Mr. Evershed explained that five years ago some fresh items were added to the British tables at the instance of individual firms and traders. One of the alterations was that of soda-compounds, formerly placed under alkali. "Indigotine" was also suggested by a firm in the trade to represent synthetic indigo, but the name is a bad one, as the article is now imported in a diluted form. "Artificial indigo" would be a better classification. After criticising other items similarly, Mr. Evershed stated that he has been in correspondence with Mr. Wood, principal of the Statistical Office in the Customs, and Mr. Wood informed him that the Revision Committee every autumn revises the manner of stating the figures, and endeavours to improve them. He advised Mr. Evershed not to ask for too many details under "chemicals," as it is often difficult to obtain the required information from the forwarding-agents, who in many instances do not know the names of the chemicals contained in the packages. To investigate matters thoroughly would hinder trade, and that would be a serious matter in these days of rapid despatch of goods. Mr. Evershed could not see why England should not do what France and Germany already do. Thus, France records having received from this country 30,000l. worth of soda bichromate, and Germany

24,000l. worth of phosphorus, 70,000l. of sal ammoniac and carbonate of ammonia. Why are these not given in the British returns? In another letter Mr. Wood argued against those changes, saying that such minute subdivision would probably reveal the trade of one or two firms. Mr. Evershed then took up the question of what is meant by "chemicals," with the view to showing (as he did by examples) that the Board of Trade's classification of chemicals is antiquated compared with that of the Society. In the German export-list there are a number of things which are not called chemicals in this country at all. For instance, mineral waters, soap, turpentine, coal-tar dyes, glue, bones, and explosives are all under "chemicals." He referred to the fact that, although the exportation of carboic acid was prohibited by proclamation in 1901, the German tables showed imports of 55,000l. worth from England. Next Mr. Evershed referred to a letter from the Board of Trade, in which it was stated that the monthly exports and imports have been revised, and the new classification will be adopted in the January returns. Finally he called attention to the fact that it is quite erroneous to suppose that the German chemical-trade is so very much better than the British. When the classifications are brought into line Great Britain's exports are about 13,500,000l. in value, compared with 18,000,000l., and these figures work out to about 6s. 6d. per head of population in both cases.

Towards the end of the paper the author was listened to somewhat impatiently; nevertheless

THE DISCUSSION

revealed more than usual interest, as two other papers on analytical standards had finally to be postponed.

Mr. JOHN SPILLER, in opening the discussion, said it is important in comparing the imports and exports of Germany and England to bring them *vis-à-vis*. He felt rather encouraged than otherwise by the figures submitted by Mr. Evershed, and thought we are not so hopelessly beaten after all if the British exports are 13½ millions against the German 18 millions. Thus soda-ash is exported by the United Kingdom to the tune of 282,000l., against 230,000l. by Germany. We do not send much to Germany. He thought Mr. Evershed's paper did great service by bringing out these aromatics, and hoped some revision of the Government statistics would be made.

Mr. T. TYRER said the authorities are gradually becoming a little more open-minded as regards the presentation of statistics, and if the methods adopted by France and Germany were brought before the Board of Trade they would be more open-minded still. Their experience in the spirit-question showed after fifteen years' work that the officials of to-day are desirous of promoting the country's interests, and he had no doubt that if matters were placed before them in a proper light further improvements than those intimated would take place. As it is, the officials want to be sure of the way. The men who occupy the higher positions in the Board of Trade are men who have gone from the bottom to the top and have acquired habits of the Department which are not easily eradicated. There was undoubtedly an immense improvement in the attitude of the official mind towards traders and manufacturers, and it was one of the most hopeful signs in the conduct of the country at the present day. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CRESSWELL said he had been looking up some old correspondence which had taken place with the Board of Trade thirteen years ago, which letters confirmed what Mr. Tyrer said of the changed attitude of the Government Departments towards traders. On February 11, 1890, in the course of his work, Mr. Cresswell called the attention of the Board of Trade to the curious classification in the returns and to the fact that the imports of "medicines" were grouped with "horses." (Laughter.) The answer he received was that the usual Department would consider it at their next annual meeting to be held in the ensuing autumn. (Laughter.) As nothing further was heard he again wrote and obtained the reply that the Revising Committee had decided that the alteration proposed would destroy the proper comparison of future returns with those of past years. (Loud laughter.) Mr. Cresswell gave other examples of erroneous classification.

Mr. PETER MACEWAN, speaking in regard to Mr. Evershed's suggestion that medicines should be better defined, said two considerations present themselves in this matter—

namely, what is politic and what is practicable. He did not think it politic to open up our ledgers to the world and show everybody what we are doing. He did not see how it could be practicable without hindering business to divide the medicine-statistics much further, as the class is so miscellaneous, and consignments may consist of a selection from 500 or 600 articles in regular use.

Mr. A. GORDON SALAMON said if the figures taught them anything they showed that our imports are largely raw materials, which classification is ample for manufacturers of chemical products in this country. After comparison with the export-list, which, on the other hand, consisted almost entirely of manufactured articles, he saw no reason for despondency. He thought it advisable that the export-lists should give some information as to the exports to our colonies. The German export-tables showed how large a portion of the amount consists of Stassfurt potash-products, and he did not think lead-pencils, crayons, and the like were chemical products. When these are deducted Great Britain really compares well with Germany in chemical exports.

Mr. GRANT HOOPER (of the Government Laboratories) said there is a distinct feeling on the part of Government officials to do everything desired to further the interests of their country. Members should not forget, in connection with foreign exports, that in a large number of cases there is a specific duty, while in this country we have few such duties, with a corresponding diminution in the detailed classification. He was also of opinion, based on personal and wide experience, that traders in this country are not at all anxious to declare the specific nature of goods exported or imported.

Mr. WIEFFEL related a recent experience with the French Customs. He shipped goods manufactured in England from English goods, and therefore dutiable under the tariff which exists between England and France; but because the goods were packed in American turpentine-barrels the French Customs wanted them to pay the rate that similar American products would pay.

The CHAIRMAN, in summing up the discussion, said it would be of great importance to the trade of the country if the Revising Committee of the Board of Trade had two meetings in the year, and if they would have a deputation from the Council of the Society of Chemical Industry to assist them. He was quite sure that if they could get the whole of these figures into condition, that would tell them something. They should hold out a friendly hand to assist the officials in every way possible. In Germany the Government has always been wise enough to study the interests of all trades. Each trade has its own guild throughout the country, and when the Government want to do anything they do not first initiate legislation and then wait for the trade to find fault, but they go at once to the guild and find out how matters stand for themselves. He deprecated the suggestion that greater detail in our Board of Trade returns means showing our competitors what we are doing. They know it already, as they get it from the countries to which we export. The German system of collecting information is perfect in that respect. We in this country cannot hide anything by not declaring it in our exports. On the other hand, it may give us an idea as to what trade is diminishing or increasing.

Mr. EVERSIHED having replied, the meeting adjourned.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

At a meeting of the members of this Association held at Birmingham University on January 29, Mr. J. F. Liversedge, F.I.C., Ph.C., analyst for the City of Birmingham, read a paper on

THE USE OF THE SLIDE-RULE IN PHARMACY.

Mr. G. E. PERRY (the President), in welcoming Mr. Liversedge, said that gentleman had communicated some excellent and practical papers to the *C. & D.* from time to time. He congratulated Mr. Liversedge on his appointment to the position of public analyst for the city. Pharmacy was proud that a member of its body had attained such a post, which was in most cases pre-eminently pharmaceutical.

Mr. LIVERSEDGE then read his paper. After explaining the principle of its construction, he said the Mannheim type

of rule with four scales (A and B being alike and C and D being alike) is the most useful. By the manipulation of these scales and their "cursor," or sliding pointer, one can do in a few seconds problems in multiplication, division, powers, square-roots, proportion, and conversion of decimal to vulgar fractions which would take a long time if worked out on paper. Mr. Liversedge explained how it is done, but to those practically interested we would put it briefly by saying, Buy a slide-rule with celluloid scales (cost 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.), and the book of directions, with the following examples by Mr. Liversedge of its applications to pharmacy, will soon convince one of its utility. The figures and letters in the following refer to the scales on the slide-rule:—

How much of each of the ingredients is required to produce 72 gr. of pil. ferri?—As the quantities given by the B.P. add up to 490 gr., set 72 on B to 490 on A, and under the B.P. quantities on A read the required quantities on B. Thus, under 150 (gr. of ferrous sulphate) read 22, under 95 (gr. of sodium carbonate) read 14, &c.

How much of each of the ingredients is required to make 100 gals. of tr. cinch. co.?—Twenty-eight grains of cochineal and 55 gr. of saffron are ordered for 1 pint, and 800 pints are wanted. Set 800 on B to 437.5 on A, and under 23 and 55 on A read 51.2 and 100.5 oz. respectively on B. To reduce to pounds, set 1 of B to 16 on A, when 100.5 oz. on A will be seen to be opposite 6.3 lbs. on B, or 6 lbs. on B is opposite 96 oz. on A, and so 100.5 oz. are equal to 6 lbs. 4.5 oz. With the same setting 800 oz. of orange-peel are shown to be equal to 50 lbs. The other quantities are worked similarly.

If 30 fl. oz. of liq. ferri pernit. contains 1 oz. of iron, what weight in grams is contained in 5 c.c.?—This is easily worked by remembering that the relation of the ounce and the fluid ounce is practically the same as that of the gram and the cubic centimetre. Set 1 on B to 30 on A, and under 5 read 0.166 gram of iron.

Ten grams each of three solutions of HCl require 14, 27, and 34 c.c. respectively of normal NaHO solution to neutralise them: what percentage of HCl is present in each?—One cubic centimetre of NaHO solution is equivalent to 0.03619 gram of HCl. Set 3619 on B to 1 on A, and under 14, 27, and 34 on A read 5.07, 9.77, and 12.3 per cent. of HCl respectively.

Express B.P. HCl and dilute HCl as multiples of normal.—Normal HCl is 3.619 w/v (i.e., grams per 100 c.c.). B.P. HCl contains 31.79 per cent., and has sp. gr. 1.16. Set 31.79 on B to 3.619 on A, and under 1.16 read 10.2x. Similarly, the dilute acid is 5.1N.

How much dilute HCl will 145 c.c. of strong acid make?—As the strengths are 3.1 and 10.2x respectively, 3.1 c.c. of strong must be diluted to 10.2 c.c. Set 10.2 on B to 3.1 on A, and under 145 read 477.

Mixture of Solutions of Alcohol of Different Strengths.—The term "normal" is not often applied to alcohol, but by analogy with AmHO normal alcohol would be 4.57 w/v. Analytically, 14x alcohol is useful for separating potassium and sodium chloroplatinates. The normal values may be calculated and dilutions made in the same way as mentioned before for HCl. The following is an example of mixture by weight: Prepare 500 grams of 60 v/v (i.e., 60 c.c. per 100 c.c.) alcohol from 70 v/v and 45 v/v. Put down the percentages by weight in order, and below put the differences in the numbers, thus—

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 62.5 & 52.1 & 37.9 \\ & 10.4 & 14.2 \end{array}$$

70 v/v alcohol contains 62.5 per cent. by weight, 60 v/v = 52.1 per cent., and 45 v/v 37.9 per cent. by weight respectively. Then, 14.2 grams of 70 v/v alcohol must be mixed with 10.4 grams of 45 v/v, making 24.6 grams. Set 500 on B to 24.6 on A, and under 14.2 and 10.4 read 288 and 212 grams, which are the quantities necessary to be taken to yield 500 grams of 60 v/v alcohol.

What is the percentage composition of nitrate of silver?—The molecular weight = 107.11 (Ag) + 139.4 (N) + 47.64 (O₃) = 168.69. Set 1 on B to 168.69 on A, and under each molecular weight on A read the percentage composition on B. I obtained 63.3 per cent. Ag, 8.3 per cent. N, and 28.2 per cent. O, the total being 99.8, or an error of 1 in 500.

What quantity of H₂SO₄ is represented by 59.5 gr. of BaSO₄?—Set 97.34 (the molecular weight of H₂SO₄) on B to 231.74 (the molecular weight of BaSO₄) on A, and under 59.5 read 25 gr. H₂SO₄. While the rule is set the factor for conversion of BaSO₄ to H₂SO₄ (0.42) can be read on B under 1 on A.

How much boric acid is required to prepare an ounce of a 2½-per-cent. solution?—Set 2.5 on B to 100 on A, and under 437.5 on A read 11 (gr.).

What is the area of a plaster 5 inches in diameter?—As the radius is 2.5, set 1 on C to 2.5 on D, and over 3.14 on B read 19.7 square inches on A.

If the internal diameter and height of a cylindrical drum are 12 and 30 inches respectively, what is its capacity in

gallons?—Set 30 (inches high) on B to 353 (a constant) on A, and over 12 (inches diameter) on D, by means of the cursor, read 12.2 (gallons) on B.

Sp. Gr.—If a 1,000-gr. bottle is found to contain 999.6 gr. of water at 60° F. and 830.7 of spirit at the same temperature, find the sp. gr. of the spirit. The correction is 0.4 to be added for every 999.6 gr. present, so set 4 on B to 1,000 on A, and under 830.7 read 0.33 which is to be added, giving 831.03, or a sp. gr. of 0.8310.

Convert 27° C. to Fahrenheit scale.—Set 9 on B to 5 on A, and under 27 on A read 48.6 on B. Add 32°, and 80.6 is the required temperature.

How many grams in 6½ oz.?—Set 1 of B to 23.35 on A, and over 6.5 read 184 grams. To avoid the somewhat awkward setting 23.35 it may be noted that 3 oz. is almost exactly 85 grams, and 3 on B may be set to 85 on A.

If a drug costs 3l. per cwt., what is the cost per lb.?—Set 12 (pence in 1s.) on B to 112 (pounds in 1 cwt.) on A, and under 60 (price in shillings) read 6.4 (pence).

If an article is bought for 2s. 4d. and sold for 3s., what percentage of the sale-price is profit?—Set 100 on B to 36 (sale-price) on A, and under 8 (pence profit) read 22.2 (per cent. profit).

What is the percentage of profit on the cost-price of the same article?—Set 100 on B to 28 (cost-price) on A, and under 8 (pence profit) read 23.7 (per cent. profit).

What is 7½ per cent. discount on 2l. 12s.?—Set 7.5 (per cent.) on B to 100 on A, and under 52 (shillings) read 3.9 (shillings). The decimal (.9) may be reduced to pence by multiplying (mentally) by 12, giving 11d. nearly.

The PRESIDENT, Mr. SHAKESPEARE (Messrs. Hedges & Co.), and Mr. F. H. ALCOCK remarked upon the paper and congratulated Mr. Liverseege on the clearness of his explanations.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

At a meeting held at 73 Newman Street, W., on January 29 (presided over by Mr. A. Latreille), Mr. William Garsed read a paper upon "The Relation between

CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION, illustrated by Familiar Drugs." The paper took about two hours reading.

In a general survey of the realm of organic chemistry in its relation to medicine, said Mr. Garsed, one is struck by the fact that, as a rule, there is a similarity in the medicinal properties exhibited by compounds of any particular class. As to *anæsthetics* and *hypnotics*, he pointed out that the substitution of halogen for hydrogen atoms intensifies their action, and that the further the substitution goes the more powerful the products. Methyl chloride and ethyl chloride, and the corresponding bromine and iodine compounds, are more markedly *anæsthetic* than the gaseous hydrocarbons themselves, but less so than di-substituted bodies, such as ethylene bromide and methylene chloride. Sulphonal, trional, and tetronal were next dealt with. Of the three, sulphonal is the least and tetronal the most powerful. The activity seems to depend entirely upon the number of ethyl groups present in the molecule. Sulphonal has two, trional three, and tetronal four.

The antipyretics and analgesics were next dealt with. Urethane seems to form a connecting-link between the *hypnotics* and the antipyretics. If a hydrogen atom in the NH_2 group is replaced by a simple or substituted benzene ring, substances having well-marked antipyretic properties are produced. Euphorine, neurodine, and thermidine were instanced. Mr. Garsed next contrasted acetanilide with phenacetin (phenyl-acetanilide), benzanilide, methacetin, and exalgine (methyl-phenyl-acetanilide), then spoke of antipyrine (phenyl-dimethyl-isopyrazolone) and the allied compounds, tolipyrrin, pyramidone, salipyrrin, and ferripyrrin. He pointed out that antiseptics are nearly all members of the benzene series. They are for the most part (a) hydroxy derivatives, (b) esters of the hydroxy derivatives, or (c) acid, or hydroxy acid, derivatives of benzene and its homologues. Phenol, pyrocatechin, resorcin, and hydroquinone were minutely described. The tri-hydroxy-benzenes are more powerful antiseptics than the di-compounds, pyrogallol being the only one of interest. Salol, betol, and benzo-naphthol are another type of antiseptics. They pass through the stomach unchanged, but are broken up by the alkaline secretion of the intestine into their constituent parts, which

exert an antiseptic action. Phenol and some allied antiseptics have distinct local *anæsthetic* action, but are too corrosive to be of much value for this purpose.

Cocaine and its synthetically prepared allies, eucaine A and eucaine B, were described. The local *anæsthetic* property seems in some way to be closely associated with the presence of the benzoyl group ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}$ —), the introduction of which into the molecules of morphine, quinine, cinchonine, and other alkaloids confers upon them distinct local *anæsthetic* properties. Speaking next of the mydriatic alkaloids, Mr. Garsed showed the relations between atropine, cocaine, ecgonine, and other members of the class, concluding by showing how a small molecular change in alkaloids such as caffeine and morphine entirely alters their medicinal effect.

The discussion which followed did not bring out any point of striking interest, but showed that the members present were keenly alive to the importance of the subject.

Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association.

OUR report of last week's meeting of this Association broke off (see *C. & D.*, January 31, page 155) in the middle of the presidential address by Mr. W. S. GLASS on

COMPETITION IN THE DRUG-TRADE.

Brief reference was, however, made to it in the Coloured Supplement. Harking back to the point at which Mr. Glass showed that cutters and stores have made "patents" the sprat to catch a mackerel, we continue Mr. Glass's remarks:—

Perhaps elegant pharmacy and elegant advertising have in the past been too much neglected by pharmacists, and we are now suffering from our indifference. Why a qualified person should be so often made simply an agent to supply the preparations of certain firms when the same things, equally pure, as described in the B.P., could be dispensed by him with greater promptitude, passes comprehension. One does not know whether to be angry with medical men or with the firms who, by their specious advertising, bring these B.P. articles in particular forms before their notice.

There has been a tendency of late in certain quarters to give one-sided arguments on the question of substitution. One would think, after reading what is said on this question, that manufacturers were the unfortunate victims of designing chemists all over the world. The other side of the question requires to be stated. We do not justify substitution—as when something different from that ordered by prescription is supplied. But pharmacists are free to recommend their own preparations in their own shops when those of other firms are inquired for. Pharmacists, not being the servants of manufacturers, are not bound to supply the goods of such, even when asked for. "Imps of darkness" are not confined to retail pharmacies. They may be found also in the factories of the Metropolis, and "Æsop's Fables" may be better used in illustrating the methods of manufacturers than those of retail pharmacists.

The proprietary-medicine trade is a very subtle form of competition, and it affects chemists unfavourably in a variety of ways. Besides being unremunerative in itself, it takes away the opportunity whereby a pharmacist may exercise his pharmaceutical education. Every time we sell a box of A's pills or B's emulsion we are circulating literature which generates in the public mind a distrust of us as pharmacists. "Beware of imitations" means beware of the imitators, and is a strong argument in favour of the original; but how often is the original an imitation of some other original?

Inter alia, Mr. Glass dealt with the co-operative movement, and the increase of chemists' shops and stores in Edinburgh (138 in 1891-92, and 167 now; or 1 to 2,388 people then, and 1 to 2,326 now). He next considered chemists' prices in some detail, emphasising the fact that chemists have special skill that cannot be reckoned for remuneration on a pure trade basis. Then he spoke about meeting competition, submitting the following suggestions:—

1. Buy in the best market when possible.
2. Sell ordinary drugs and commodities at moderate prices.
3. Sell important drugs and prescriptions at reasonably remunerative rates.
4. Keep an attractive pharmacy.
5. Make full use of our qualification.

It may be expedient to sell advertised nostrums at cut prices for two reasons—(1) It meets competition; (2) it increases the possibilities of business by affording opportunities of introducing articles of our own manufacture. Drugs are on a different footing. A reasonable price for borax at present may be between 2½d. and 6d. per lb., but it certainly is not the lower figure. In prescriptions

discrepancies in price are even greater. In Edinburgh an ordinary 6-oz. mixture varies in price from 9d. to 1s. 8d. We are not prepared to say, except in certain circumstances, that 1s. 8d. is too much, but 9d. is too little. I have long been of opinion that a professional fee should be charged for dispensing every prescription—say, 6d. to 1s. 6d.; the ingredients of the prescription to be charged for over and above. The public send their prescriptions with more confidence to the shop of a qualified chemist. Our opponents, however, must be reckoned as competitors who cannot easily be set aside.

If we are to cut the prices of proprietary articles and sell drugs at moderate rates, we must needs buy to the best advantage. Every chemist ought to be able to furnish his pharmacy on as favourable terms as any store. I am certain that a little co-operation among chemists would help them to buy on more favourable terms. The competition of the stores has pressed heavily upon wholesale houses, and they are our friends. They help us as best they can, but they cannot be expected to supply 4 lbs. of anything at hundredweight rate. The stores buy from 15 to 20 per cent. under the chemist on account of their large turnover. This percentage may be secured by chemists if they are careful to unite in some feasible way to buy in the proper quantities.

TITLES.

Mr. Glass was thanked for his address, and it was agreed to discuss it later. The SECRETARY (Mr. C. F. Henry) reported on the Dundee meeting of the Federation, narrating what had been done in regard to the titles question, and stating that he did not agree with the resolution as to legislation being necessary to settle the question. Mr. J. A. FORRET supplemented these remarks by explaining that the resolution was not binding on individual associations. The SECRETARY then explained what might be done by a motion for interdict, and with the view to bringing pressure to bear upon the Pharmaceutical Council moved—

That this Association is of opinion that action should be taken by the Council, by means of a test-case or an action of injunction or interdict, in order to preserve the personal title "pharmaceutical chemist" or "chemist and druggist" to registered persons.

This was unanimously adopted.

On the suggestion of Mr. MACPHERSON it was agreed to point out the cases mentioned by Mr. Henry to the Council.

MEDICAL MEN AND THEIR PRESCRIPTIONS.

Mr. HENRY reported that the committee appointed at last meeting had agreed to take no action in the proposal to issue circulars to medical men asking them to put a distinguishing mark on prescriptions for poor people, which would be understood by chemists; and as to prescribing proprietary medicines he stated that he was the only dissenter.

The recommendation was adopted, and the meeting terminated.

School of Pharmacy Students' Association.

At a meeting held on Friday, January 30, Mr. Garsed in the chair, Mr. HAROLD DEANE read a paper on "Malaria and the Mosquito." After having briefly introduced his subject by referring to the early records of malaria, he sketched the life-history of the various forms of mosquito. By the use of some excellent lantern-slides, he pointed out the distinctive features of these small pests. The various forms of malaria, with the characteristic features, were described, lantern-slides showing the life-cycles of these parasites in the human being. After some interesting discussion, Mr. WALLIS stated that there are very good illustrations in the South Kensington Museum of the cycle of changes which these parasites undergo in the blood-corpuscles.

Mr. PRIVETT, who seconded the vote of thanks accorded to Mr. Deane, did so gratefully, as he had had malaria whilst in South Africa.

Wakefield Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on Tuesday, February 3, at the Victoria Temperance Hotel, the President (Mr. W. Pollard) in the chair. Mr. A. H. WADDINGTON, of Bradford, read a paper entitled

CHEMISTS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO ASSOCIATIONS, LOCAL AND NATIONAL.

He held that there never has been a time in the history of the trade when it was more important that chemists should

unite to face the common enemy. He spoke of the advantages to be derived from combination, and mentioned that in Bradford during the year of his presidency they were able to arrange with the Atlas Express for a cheap rate of contract for London parcels, with the result that a Liverpool firm made an arrangement for free delivery to the Bradford chemists because they saw a great prospect of orders being diverted to London. He described the beneficial results of combined buying, which in Bradford is steadily increasing in volume. He then spoke about the Pharmaceutical Society, the Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations, the P.A.F.A., and the C.D.A., and the importance of being connected with each. He referred to the agitation to have agricultural poisons taken from the schedule of the Act. Here in all probability is a condition of affairs which would necessitate a fight, and if it came to that he was hopeful that, as it would be a war of defence, many more qualified men would support their leaders through the Pharmaceutical Society. He exhibited a map, in which he had marked all the places where there is an Association and all those from which a member of the Council comes, pointing out that there are four towns with representatives on the Council which have no local association—viz., Warrington, Norwich, Shrewsbury, and Salisbury. He thought the want of associations in these places is not very creditable to the members of Council concerned. He next dealt with

TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATION

for the Council, suggesting that Great Britain should be divided into eight electoral districts—viz., the Home District (comprising Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Bucks, and Hertford, with a total of 3,794 registered chemists), the South-Western District (consisting of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Hants, Wilts, Berks, and Gloucester, with a total of 1,541), the Midland District (composed of Oxford, Derby, Shropshire, Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, Hereford, and Cheshire, with a total of 1,687), the Eastern District (comprising Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Northampton, Hants, Rutland, Cambridge, Notts, Bedford, and Leicester, with a total of 1,323), the North-Eastern District (comprising Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire, with a total of 1,823), the North-Western District (comprising Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, with a total of 1,731), the whole of Scotland as a district, and all the counties of Wales (with 757 registered chemists) as another district. Each of these districts would return two members, with the exception of the Home Counties District, which would return seven. There would still be an election each year. The first year one member from each of the two-member districts would retire. The second year the other member from each of the two-member divisions would retire. In the third year the whole of the Home Counties division members would retire. A1 would, of course, be eligible for re-election. He admitted that the exigencies of committee and administrative work demanded that a certain number of members of the Council should be close at hand, and that was obviously provided for by his scheme.

The objection that he had to the present method was that they must either vote for men—and this especially referred to new candidates—of whom they had no personal knowledge, or they must throw away their voting-power by plumping for a local man or the candidate whom they knew by repute or by his speeches reported in the Press. If they had territorial representation, they could select the best man from their district, knowing that he would not be swamped by the withholding of votes of members at a distance, and their votes would be given to men whom they knew and with whom they were in frequent contact. It would also stimulate interest in the Society and its policy, and would encourage members of local associations in their work. Another point was that Scotland would have a certain representation of two members, and Wales, which at present is unrepresented except by a London Welshman, would also have two members.

Mr. Waddington then spoke of the other national organisations, and had something to say also on the question of substitution, specially referring to "tabloid" preparations, and concluded with a reference to Mr. Glyn-Jones's tr. quin. ammon. case.

The discussion on the paper brought out expressions of opinion not only from members of the Wakefield Association, but also from several outside members of the executive of the West Riding Federation, who had remained, after an executive meeting held earlier in the evening, to hear Mr. Waddington's address.

Blackpool Chemists' Association.

COUNCILLOR LAURIE presided over the meeting held at the Palatine Hotel on Tuesday evening, February 3, when the business consisted chiefly in altering the rules. Mr. TURVER, Divisional Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, reported in appreciative terms of a meeting with the President and Secretary of the Society at Preston, from which it was gathered that the officials are alive to the dangers to the public which may result from the Poisons Committee's report. A booklet, "Plain Facts for Thoughtful People," intended for the general public, pointing out the necessity for the handling of medicine being confined to qualified men, was handed round. This could be obtained from Bloomsbury Square, might have the name of a chemist on its cover and approved advertisements on certain portions, or it might be distributed wholesale by the Association. It was decided to invite the Divisional Secretary to obtain copies from headquarters for distribution to local chemists, and consider the matter until the next meeting.

Bristol Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting was held at the University College on Wednesday evening, February 4, Mr. E. F. Young presiding over a large gathering.

With regard to the meeting of the

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,

to be held in Bristol next July, the CHAIRMAN said the committee appointed to call upon the Lord Mayor (Sir R. Symes)—consisting of Mr. White, Mr. Plumley, and himself—had done so. Unfortunately, they had little information as to what previous mayors and provosts had done, but Mr. Plumley had been able to lay before the Lord Mayor what had been done in the way of public receptions in other cities, and his Lordship had stated that he would be pleased to attend the reception given to the delegates, and officially welcome them to Bristol. The gentlemen appointed to obtain a suitable building for the meeting had made arrangements for the University College.

Mr. Young then vacated the chair, which was taken by the newly-elected President, Mr. J. W. WHITE, who thanked the members, and said he would do his best to further the interests of the Association and to make the Conference a success.

Messrs. G. T. Turner and E. F. Young were elected Vice-Presidents, while the Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. E. Boorne) and Hon. Treasurer (Mr. H. E. Matthews) were re-elected.

THE HON. TREASURER reported that the receipts for the year had amounted to 21*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, and after payment of all expenses there was a balance of 10*s.* in hand. The accounts were adopted. The Hon. Treasurer also reported that the amount promised for the Conference was about 50*l.*, while about 55*l.* had been guaranteed. All the registered persons in Bristol had not been approached, but only the members of the Association. An appeal to all the registered men in the district would, he thought, lead to a considerable augmentation of the funds; and Mr. YOUNG moved accordingly. This was seconded by Mr. PITCHFORD, and carried.

Nottingham Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Mikado Café on Wednesday evening, when Mr. R. Fitzhugh presided over a good attendance. A paper was read by Mr. A. EBERLIN on "Floating Matter of the Air," which dealt with the micro-organisms found in the atmosphere, and was generally of a bacteriological character. Mr. Eberlin illustrated his remarks with specimens, and was heartily thanked for his interesting communication.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held at the Star and Garter Hotel, on Monday, February 2. Present: Messrs. Phillips (President), Gibson, Cullwick, Coleman, Coombe, Devereux, Fellows, Forster, Sloan, Stanway, Warner, Weaver, and Willcock. The

ANNUAL REPORT

was unanimously adopted on the proposition of Mr. PHILLIPS, seconded by Mr. COOMBE. The report referred generally to the work of the year, stating that two members resigned during the year in consequence of leaving the district, and the session closed with a membership of twenty-five. There have been ten general meetings (including the smoking-concert and excursion) and four committee-meetings. The attendance of the members of committee was: The President (Mr. S. Phillips), 10 general and 4 committee; Vice-President (Mr. F. J. Gibson), 8 and 3; Secretary (Mr. J. H. Coleman), 10 and 4; Treasurer (Mr. H. E. Cullwick), 9 and 2; Mr. H. Forster, 8 and 3; Mr. M. R. Warner, 9 and 4; Mr. A. C. Weaver, 9 and 4; and Mr. F. A. Willcock, 7 and 2. The Treasurer's statement was satisfactory.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Miss Robinson and Messrs. Fellows and Kitching were elected members.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Poole for his services at the P.A.T.A. Convention was unanimously carried.

The election of officers then took place, with the following result: Mr. F. A. Willcock (President), Mr. H. E. Cullwick (Vice-President), Mr. J. H. Coleman (Secretary), Mr. A. C. Weaver (Treasurer), and Messrs. Coombe, Gibson, Forster, and Warner (members of committee). The retiring officers were heartily thanked.

A donation of 1*l.* 1*s.* was voted to the Benevolent Fund.

Torquay Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Pavilion Hotel, Torquay, on January 27, Mr. R. T. Knight presiding over a good attendance of members. A long and animated discussion took place upon questions principally of local interest. The HON. TREASURER (Mr. Horner) announced that every chemist in Torquay had paid his subscription as a member of the Association.

The Kaleidoscope.



What it has Come to.

Unto each dispensing-counter a tame lawyer must be chained,
And on order or prescription his opinion be obtained.

Observations and Reflections.

BY XRAYSER.

The Breath of the Eighteenth Century

was very perceptible in the Winter Number last week, though it was certainly tempered by plenty of nineteenth and twentieth century breezes from both the advertising and literary sections. First came Mr. Davison's mortars. Most of these had, it is true, done service long before the eighteenth century, but they had all lived through it, and the monarch of the collection seems to have been created therein. In reference to "the antiquity of the mortar" it may be noted that both the instrument and the stuff mixed in it for building use have the same name, I believe, in all languages as far back as they can be traced; but I do not think it has ever been proved whether the builders' mixture or the machine was first called mortarium, or whatever name preceded that. It is the old problem of the relative priority of the hen and the egg. The development of language *via* slang is also illustrated by this word. In this country the college cap is familiarly known as a mortar-board; in France the Presidents of Courts of Justice are referred to as "mortiers" from the curious mortar-shaped velvet hats which they wear.

William Allen and Luke Howard

and their predecessors did some famous pharmaceutical work in the eighteenth century, and it is not too certain that we moderns have built as well as we should have done on the foundations they laid. It is curious how little the apothecaries did for pharmacy. They had had charge of it for nearly three hundred years, and I do not recollect that one of them in this country distinguished himself as a pharmacist. It was the chemists and druggists of the latter part of the eighteenth, and the early part of the nineteenth, century who made the occupation a respectable and a respected one. Another reflection suggested by this article is the curious decay and apparent annihilation of business firms. Of the three or four dozen named who supplied Allen & Howard only a little more than a century ago I doubt if more than three can be traced to our day. Bradney, Taddy & Franklin, drug-merchants, of Laurence Lanc, were no doubt solid, substantial, and important people. Bradney, perhaps, was an old man then; he may have recollected Marlborough. Taddy, I fancy, was the counting-house man, and Franklin represented the firm outside. I wonder if they all worshipped Pitt, and what they thought of the American rebellion and of the execution of Louis XVI. Perhaps the boy who swept out their dirty old office may have been the great-grandfather of one of our aristocratic wholesale druggists of to-day. It is not unlikely that the joint-stock system of our day will tend to perpetuate firm-names longer than they lasted in the past.

Mr. Warren's Story

of the old pharmacy which he now controls is, perhaps, the most interesting of all these memoirs of the past. It shows, again, what competent men were manufactured out of the old apprenticeship system. Each developed on his own lines; his abilities were not warped, or twisted, or cramped by the mould of a single fixed examination. The characters in Mr. Warren's narrative seem to have stepped out of Richardson's or Fielding's novels. There are Mr. John Jones, the druggist himself, evidently a man of unusual ability; the "Hon'd Sir" to his "dutiful son" John, whose references to his "Friseur" and the horse he was going to try show what manner of young man he was; Mr. Taplin, Mr. Jones's debtor, and his good

wife who had "put him in a respectable way of business," and who opened his letters; Wm. Gandoner, of Paris, whose investigations into the reasons for the Hon. Bennett Wallop's imprisonment in that city led to the reflection that "in a tradesman there is no excuse for Gaming, but I think it cruel that a gentleman should be abandoned by his family and friends for having had an unfortunate run of ill-luck at play"; the Hon. Bennett himself, who in the horrid prison "has repented his folly some hundreds of times"; and Mr. Hooper, the ex-owner of the business, who declined to be charged reduced prices for medicines by his successors, "as he wished his custom to be valued." It hardly seems to me that reminiscences of ourselves will be as interesting as those which Mr. Warren has so pleasantly recorded.

The Jardin du Roi

is the last sketch of those old times. It opens a great vista of reflections. The portraits alone recall much fascinating reading. Fagon's is a wonderful face; the learned Jussieus, and especially "Comte" Fourcroy. The title is hardly a credit to the successor of Marat in the National Convention. There should have been, too, a portrait of Buffon, a real *savant*, but vain and pompous, who had his hair dressed every day and sometimes oftener; whose "Natural History," in thirty-six volumes, testified to his industry, his brilliant style, and his inaccuracies; ennobled by Louis XV., and for that reason dragged from his grave and his remains insulted by the Parisian revolutionists twenty years later. A very typical eighteenth-century character.

The Inland Revenue People

have lately shown, in the matters of quinine-wine and Medicine-stamp Act exemptions, a nice respect for certain statutory privileges of chemists and druggists, which does them credit, and may be commended to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lords of the Privy Council, his Majesty's Judges, and other persons in authority over us for imitation. It is true that this delicacy towards us coincides with a tender regard for revenue interests, so that we need not suppose that we monopolise the Board's amiability. Still, without scrutinising motives too closely, we may indulge in that gratitude which looks for a continuance of similar favours. It has already been pointed out in this journal that chemists and doctors are the only persons who may legally supply spirituous medicines to sick, lame, and distempered persons without a spirit-licence. The Registers published by the Medical Council and the Pharmaceutical Society indicate exactly who these chemists and doctors are, and a large sum in licence-money awaits the collectors from other vendors. We shall pay our income-tax this year much more cheerfully if we are assured that 16 Geo. II., cap. 8, sec. 12, will be more rigidly enforced.

The Poison Views

expressed and perhaps held by the new Liverpool M.P. are dead against the principles of the Pharmacy Act, and of pharmacy laws all the world over, and we believe they can be shown to be contrary to the ultimate interests of the public. But they are plausible, and, what is more, they correspond with the conclusions which we have reason to suppose have been arrived at by the Privy Council's Committee. "It seems ridiculous," says ex-Lord-Mayor Rutherford, that "fairly simple and well-known medicines accompanied by completely simple and satisfactory directions" should not be sold by anybody even if they do contain "small quantities of what are technically called poisons." Mr. Cross, M.P., and his friends argue in the same way in regard to poisonous preparations for agricultural and horticultural purposes. That line of argument has no logical limit. Neither Mr. Cross nor Mr. Rutherford will be able to define his claims in a statute without opening the way for the reckless distribution of all poisons.

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Editorial Comments.

The Sale of Poisons.

THE subjoined letter is being circulated to a number of our contemporaries, and for obvious reasons has not been sent to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST:—

Amendment of the Pharmacy Act. Sale of Poisonous Compounds.

SIR,—It may interest many of your readers to know that it is in contemplation to effect a change in the law as to the sale of poisons, which, while safeguarding the public interest, will meet the convenience of large numbers of persons who make use of poisonous compounds for agricultural, horticultural, trade, and technical purposes.

Hitherto the law, although it has not always been strictly observed, has required that such compounds should be sold only by properly qualified chemists, but it would be manifestly more convenient that articles such as sheep dips, insecticides, disinfectants, and articles used for photographic purposes, should be readily obtainable from agricultural agents, nurserymen, seedsmen, ironmongers, and oil and colour men, as well as chemists, the former having more practical knowledge of the uses for which these articles are required.

It is understood that the Departmental Committee on Poisons will report to the Privy Council and to Parliament in favour of an alteration in the law, and that the Government will shortly bring in a Bill amending the Pharmacy Act on the lines suggested by the Poisons Committee, providing for the sale by licensed traders, in properly labelled and sealed bottles or packages, of articles already described, as supplied by manufacturers or wholesale dealers.

The pharmacists are certain to endeavour to retain their present privilege; it is for the traders who favour a change in the law to take care that the proposed alteration is made thoroughly effective in their own interests.

The time is now ripe, therefore, for concerted action to be taken by the traders affected; and we, on behalf of the Traders in Poisonous Compounds, &c., Protection Society, shall be greatly obliged if they will at once communicate with us, so that arrangements may be made for deputations to wait upon the members of Parliament for all constituencies, claiming their support of the Bill.

We are, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

THOS. G. DOBBS (Secretary),
24 Sansome Street, Worcester.

G. H. RICHARDS (Treasurer),
234 Borough High Street, London, S.E.

It is wonderful how well posted these leaders of the anti-pharmaceutical party are compared with our pharmaceutical

leaders. We have on several occasions since the Poisons Committee began to take evidence pointed out that Mr. Dobbs's side was far better posted as to what was going on, and what was to be done, than were the custodians of the Pharmacy Act, who surely, as the representatives of vested interests created by Parliament, should not have been kept in ignorance. Now Messrs. Dobbs and Richards know what is to happen. This may be merely an intelligent anticipation of events before they occur, but when it comes to meeting these champions of unqualified dealing in poisons, there should be something to say to members of Parliament on behalf of chemists and druggists as to why a Government Department—in lead, two, for the Board of Agriculture has been acting with the Privy Council—is playing the game of representatives of unqualified traders. It is impossible to forget the fact that Mr. Dobbs's interest in this question commenced with the Worcester weed-killer case, in which a seedsman acted as the agent in a sale of an arsenic preparation, but was held not to have infringed the Pharmacy Act. After such a technical failure as this it might be thought that the Privy Council, as the custodians of the Pharmacy Act equally with the Pharmaceutical Society, would have helped the Society to get the Act strengthened, especially as they have on several occasions during the past thirty years shown so keen desire that retailers of poisons should be properly qualified as to assent to by-laws which have increased the difficulty of qualification. We do not think this is a matter for explanation, but for straightforward condemnation and plain speaking to members of Parliament. We hope all chemists' associations throughout the country are in touch with their parliamentary representatives; if not, the sooner they are the better. Mr. Dobbs and Mr. Richards do not let the grass grow under their feet.

We are pleased to note that, on the motion of Mr. R. A. Robinson, the Law and Parliamentary Committee of the Pharmaceutical Council has been asked to look after the matter.

A Pharmaceutical Census.

THE Registrar under the Pharmacy Acts is in the habit of presenting annually to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society a report on the condition of the registers of chemists and druggists and pharmaceutical chemists, which also embodies statistics in respect to examinations and the Society's membership. This year he has added to these an interesting statement on the administration of the 1838 Act, so far as the prosecution of evildoers is concerned. The officers of the Society, appointed and elected, show a commendable disposition at present to bring into relief the statutory functions of the Society and Council, and their manner of performing them. This will pay in the long run, especially if the public welfare is steadily associated with it instead of the parrot cry, "Support the Society," which rather tends to perpetuate the trade-union reflection on the Council's efforts in administering the Pharmacy Act. The Registrar's statement deals with 340 cases of alleged infringement reported during 1902. In 125 of these legal proceedings were taken, and with the exception of one each in Scotland and Wales all were in England. The sale of poisons by unqualified persons heads the list with seventy-one offences, keeping open shop for the sale of poisons came next with forty-five; seven persons used titles illegally, and six infringed the provisions of Section 17 as regards improper methods of sale. No fewer than thirty-seven branch shops were involved in the proceedings, and it is interesting to note that registered chemists' branches were dealt with as

firmly as those of unqualified proprietors and limited companies. The following shows who were the offenders:—

Assistants to or proprietors of drug-stores	...	46
Unqualified assistants of registered chemists	...	44
Limited companies or managers thereof	...	14
Seedsman and the like	...	6
Wives and widow of chemists	...	4
Herbalists	...	4
Grocers	...	3
Pharmaceutical chemists	...	2
Ironmonger	...	1
Ropemaker	...	1

One of the most striking features of the return is that unqualified managers of two limited companies paid penalties for keeping open shop; why they did so it is difficult to understand, because in law the companies do the act, and not the managers. It would be interesting to have such cases fought out. In dealing with the registers the Registrar reports that—

The special efforts made during the past two years to keep them as free as possible from inaccuracies have been maintained, and every opportunity has been utilised to induce registered persons to take an interest in, and recognise the importance of, the correctness of these official lists, which are constituted by statute legal evidence of qualification. No fewer than 755 registered letters have been sent out to chemists and druggists who have failed to keep the Registrar acquainted with their whereabouts, and 500 special communications have been forwarded to persons whose change of address was discovered otherwise. During the year there were 606 erasures from the registers, 532 additions to the registers, and 1,465 alterations of address.

There were on December 31, 1902, 15,526 names on the registers (74 less than in 1901), 2,170 being of pharmaceutical chemists, and 13,356 of chemists and druggists. Only 116 apprentices were registered, as compared with 468 chemists and druggists and 45 pharmaceutical chemists. The examination-results were, briefly, as follows:—

Examinations	Number of Candidates	Number of Successful Candidates	Number of Rejections	Percentage of Rejections
Major (London) ...	82	36	46	56.09
Major (Edinburgh) ...	13	9	4	30.77
Minor (London) ...	1,078	310	768	71.24
Minor (Edinburgh) ...	471	158	313	66.45

These results are not creditable to either side, and, notwithstanding the academic opinions of the Government visitors, we feel that the Minor examination might be better adapted to the requirements of the trade, with happier results as to passes.

The Society membership was 5,850 when the year began, and by the end it had diminished to 5,724, student associates also falling from 742 to 619. The marked feature of this return is the increasing number of life compounders (439, as compared with 399 in 1901), who are a loss to the Society, especially as the composition fees are no longer funded, as was the case under the old finance, but are swallowed up in current expenditure. This is poor business.

The Menu.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is a national institution managed by a Council partly metropolitan, chiefly provincial. When the latter portion comes to town it finds most of the business settled so satisfactorily that the provincials have merely to hold up their hands in assent. "An unhealthy condition of things," say those who are young and energetic, "requiring a very strong president or an exceptionally capable secretarial staff; and, since Carteghes

are not to be had more than once in a generation, we should make the Council do the work." It is happening just so. The beautiful scheme is outlined on page 224. We do not pretend to have fathomed it; but, as far as our humble intelligence carries us, it aims to prevent councillors rushing up to London by midnight trains on Monday or early morning trains on Tuesday, then bolting an enormous meal of committee work on Tuesday afternoon, and taking the consequences on Wednesday. Henceforth the menu is to be divided: some will get soup, others fish, the joint will fall to the stalwarts, and the trimmings to the rest. In most cases a month will be allowed for digestion before the diet is assimilated into the body corporate. Truly a well-planned scheme, and we bow to it with due reverence.

Wholesale Wine-dealers.

It appears from communications which have passed between Mr. Archdale Palmer, Secretary to the Wine and Spirit Association, and the Board of Inland Revenue, that where there are different sets of offices in one building, with one street door, there is "internal communication" [in the sense of Section 10 (1) of the Licensing Act, 1902] between the different sets of offices; and, consequently, that a justices' licence will be necessary in respect of the ten-guinea wine and the three-guinea (additional) spirit licences. No such magisterial licence is necessary for the ten-guinea spirit-licence if held alone—i.e., without the three-guinea bottle-licence—even though the premises communicate internally, nor in respect of the ten-guinea wine-licence, if the premises do not communicate internally. In these circumstances, it is necessary that merchants trading with the above-named licences should notify in writing the Clerk to the Licensing Justices of their respective licensing divisions their intention to apply for a justices' licence without delay, unless they deal exclusively in intoxicating liquors, or in intoxicating liquors and mineral waters or other non-intoxicating drinks, and unless their premises do not communicate internally, in the sense referred to above, with those of other traders. In respect of the City of London, application for the justices' licences should be made in writing, addressed to the Clerk to the Licensing Justices, Guildhall, E.C., giving the names of the persons in whose names the licences are at present held, as well as those of the owners of the premises in which the applicants are trading. Similar applications in provincial towns should be made to the local Clerk to the Licensing Justices. Practically, applications are too late now; but as this is an unforeseen point in the Act, the Magistrates are likely to use the discretionary power that they have under it.

Does the Greater Include the Less?

Scotch pharmacologists cling with characteristic tenacity to their scheme of fighting the companies on the titles dispute by means of "interdict." Messrs. Henry and Forret at Edinburgh, and Messrs. Gilmour and Moir, at Glasgow kept the fire burning last week, and a good many really skilful arguments in favour of the course suggested have been compiled. Once upon a time, a long while ago, a committee was appointed by the Pharmaceutical Council to consider this title question, and nothing has been heard of it since. It is surmised that it has lost itself in the study of Scotch law and interdicts. But if interdicts are the same as injunctions the prospect of gaining our cause by them is surely as hopeless an enterprise as could be planned. Is it conceivable that a mere Chancery Division Judge would ever set aside and overrule a conclusion on the interpretation of a statute arrived at by the House of Lords? For it must not be forgotten that such rights as there may be are rights created entirely by statute; and it will hardly be disputed that on the construction of statutes the House of Lords is the supreme authority.

The Maker of Modern Russia.

Mr. R. E. C. Long contributes an interesting article in the *Fortnightly Review* for January on M. Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, who, we learn, has done more than any Minister to augment the power of the State by "concentrating the whole wealth of the country in a single hand." Some eight years ago M. Witte established a State monopoly of the sale of drink; but this was merely the thin end of the wedge, as we now read that this great financier is committed to a further progress of expropriation, which is destined to end in the absorption by the State of all industries and in the reduction of the producing population to the position of managers of State departments, civil servants, and State labourers. His latest move is to acquire all the chemical and drug stores in Russia, and the matter is now being discussed throughout the country. The apothecaries in Russia are nearly all Germans, and native enterprise is represented only by the local governing bodies. Monopolisation, argues M. Witte, will hit the German invader without injuring a single Russian, and it will enrich the State. The people, Mr. Long remarks, greet the pretended boon with suspicious gratitude. They argue that the industry should be handed over to the local self-governing bodies, whose efficiency and zeal in the cause of health have no limits save those imposed by the Minister himself in the interests of the State.

Estimation of Ethyl Alcohol In Essences and Medicinal Preparations.

By T. E. THORPE and JOHN HOLMES.

THE authors described a method of estimating ordinary alcohol in essences and medicinal preparations containing essential oils and volatile substances, such as ether, chloroform, benzaldehyde, camphor, compound ethers, and which has been used for some time past in the Government Laboratory and which has been found to be both accurate and of very general applicability.

It is as follows: 25 c.c. of the sample, measured at 15.5°, are mixed with water in a separator to a bulk of from 100 to 150 c.c., and common salt is added in sufficient quantity to saturate the liquid. The mixture is now shaken vigorously for five minutes with from 50 to 80 c.c. of light petroleum boiling below 60°, and after standing for about half an hour the lower layer is drawn off into another separator, extracted, if necessary, a second time with petroleum, and then introduced into a distillation-flask. Meanwhile, the petroleum layers are washed successively with 25 c.c. of saturated brine, the washings added to the main bulk, which is neutralised if necessary, and then distilled, and the distillate made up to 100 c.c. and its relative density determined at the standard temperature in the usual manner. The results thus obtained require a small correction from the circumstance that, as the alcohol present is distilled into four times its initial volume, the errors of the spirit-tables are necessarily quadrupled. Details were given of the mode in which the magnitude of this error may be determined, and from these results the mean error of the tables at below 40 per cent. proof (for example, 0.972 sp. gr.), which is the particular section of tables mainly used, may be set down as +0.2 per cent. of proof spirit, and hence the observed determinations, expressed as percentages of proof-spirit, require a subtractive correction of 0.8 per cent.

Tables were given of results obtained on preparations actually made in the laboratory, and containing known quantities of ethyl alcohol, as evidence of the accuracy and general applicability of the method and of the degree of variation which may be expected to occur between the results of different operators.—*Proceedings of the Chemical Society.*

"How is your husband this afternoon, Mrs. Dobbie?" "Why, the doctor says as how if he lives till morning he shall have some hopes of him; but if he don't he is afeared he must give him up."

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

THE KODAK ACTIONS.

KING'S BENCH COURT I.—Before Mr. JUSTICE SWINFEN EADY, at 10.30 :—Causes for Trial (with Witnesses).—Kodak (Limited) v. London Stereoscopic Photographic Company (Limited)—Kodak (Limited) v. Houghton & Co.—*Re* Trade Marks of Kodak (Limited) and *re* Patents &c. Acts, 1833 to 1883, part heard.

This notice has been appearing in the law-lists daily since our last issue, wherein we reported the first day's proceedings (January 28), when, Mr. Fletcher Moulton, K.C. having opened for the Kodak Company, the Judge suggested that he should hear first the motion by defendants for the removal of the words "Kodak," "Bull's-eye," and "Brownie" from the trade-marks register, Class 1, and "Panoram" from Classes 1 and 8. Thereupon Mr. Ralph Neville, K.C., opened the defendants' case on the motion. The proceedings on

THE SECOND DAY

were reported in our Supplement last week, and the substance is now reproduced from that report.

Mr. Eve, for the plaintiff company, continued the examination of Mr. J. A. Hare, a clerk to Kodak (Limited), who said he had been in the photographic trade for ten years, and from his knowledge the letters "F.P.K.," &c., were known generally both to the public and the trade as the goods manufactured by Kodak (Limited). Cross-examined by Mr. Neville, witness said he took no particular care to ensure getting Kodak goods when sending orders to the defendants for films. He was being cross-examined as to the "Brownie" trade-mark (for the camera) when Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady said that he did not think witness appreciated the sense in which the trade-mark was used.

Mr. Neville then asked witness what he would understand by a "Buck's-eye film." He replied, "A film for a Buck's-eye camera." The Bull's-eye film would fit the Buck's-eye camera.

Five witnesses who made purchases were next called, after whom Mr. Geo. Davison (managing director of Kodak, Limited) was called. He first became connected with the Kodak Company in 1889. Roller films were first introduced, on paper, in 1885 by the English branch of the Eastman Dry Plate Company, of America, and were made under patents, and up to that time there were no roller films of any other make on the market. In 1889 transparent non-stripping films were introduced, a factory being erected to make them in 1890 at Harrow. The Kodak was first introduced in 1888, and by 1891 there were eight different sizes. The first firm to make transparent films in England, besides the plaintiff company, was the Blair Company in 1894. The Bull's-eye Camera Company sold its business to the Eastman Company, and after some legal difficulty the word "Bull's-eye" was registered in Classes 1 and 8 in 1896. The Eastman Company had frequently changed its designation. It was not till 1898 that Kodak (Limited) was formed. Kodak (Limited) made new regulations for the supply of their goods to retailers in 1901, and in 1902 stopped using the middlemen as distributors. After that the wholesalers displayed "objectionable hostility," and he instanced advertisements by Wellington & Ward, Houghton, the London Stereoscopic Company, and the Junior Army and Navy Stores. These were cases in which the advertisers used the letters "F.P.K.," &c., to express the size of the films they sold. Secco and Thornton films (not now in the market) were mentioned as cases where deception was sure to have arisen. Kodak Company had stopped some firms using their markings without taking legal action. The labels on the boxes of films bore the name "Eastmans," due, witness said, to the fact that the Kodak Company were using up old labels which had been printed in too large a quantity. A lot of cameras, such as the "Ensign" and "Scout," were put in. These, Mr. Davison said, were calculated to deceive the very elect. The imitations followed the Kodak Company's sizes instead of the usual English measurements.

After luncheon Mr. Neville, K.C., cross-examined Mr. Davison. He elicited from witness a history of the various Eastman and Kodak companies and their ramifications in

America and England. Films were known as long ago as 1854, but were only "historical cases, more of the nature of experiments." Witness did not know Morgan & Kidd made roller films before 1891. Plaintiff company never claimed a monopoly in roller films. He acknowledged that spools are ordered by the name of the camera they are used in, the latent meaning always being Kodak's (Limited) goods. "Isn't it simply an indication of the size of spool a person wants when he says, for instance, a Brownie spool?" queried Mr. Neville. "No," replied witness; "it means our goods, as well as the size." If the expressions "Brownie," "F.P.K.," &c., were used in other makers' lists it would be taking an unfair advantage of Kodak (Limited). Kodak (Limited) had never ordered such accessories as they did not make by such terms as "Brownie Album." "Are you sure?" asked Mr. Neville. "If goods were ordered by the size of the camera it would only be done by our servants in ignorance," replied Mr. Davison. Mr. Neville thereupon produced orders signed by Mr. Matheson, the assistant-manager of Kodak (Limited), in which goods had actually been so ordered. This would be accounted for by the perfunctory way in which the orders are sometimes signed, was the witness's explanation.

At this stage the Court adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

On January 30 Mr. Davison's cross-examination was continued. Mr. Neville produced more orders sent by Kodak (Limited) in which the expression "Brownie mounts" was used to indicate the size of the goods. The orders had been sent to Messrs. Fordham, and the names indicated, witness said, that they were the Kodak company's goods. The witness was told to hand the orders to his Lordship, and on further cross-examination said that Fordham's probably had agreed not to supply any other firm with the same goods. The duplicate order-book of Kodak (Limited) was next put in to show that it was the almost invariable custom of the firm to refer, in ordering goods, to the size of Kodak the articles were wanted for. A leaflet advertising Wernerke's roller-slide and films was next shown to witness, and he said films brought out previously to the Eastman film were only "a flash in the pan." Witness was further examined as to his contention that other makers should indicate size of spools by the height, and shown two spools of the same height, but of different circumference. This difficulty could be got over, he said, by the use of a number or letter referring to the camera the spool was made to fit. Mr. Neville next asked witness if the tactics adopted by Kodak (Limited) in 1901 were the result of a philanthropic movement and received the answer that the object was to help the dealer to make more money, and not to create a monopoly. "Conditional credit" was what Mr. Davison preferred to call the agreement which dealers are required to sign.

Mr. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., for plaintiffs, put a few questions in re-examination with the object of showing that Kodak (Limited) have arrangements with the firms who make accessories for them which are indicated on the orders by code-numbers, and also that there were no films of other makers than Eastman on the market made in this country before 1894.

Mr. Neville asked witness whether he was aware that the Sandall works made Brownie films before Kodak (Limited) registered the name for films, and received an answer in the negative.

Mr. F. J. Santonna, dealer in photographic goods, Sidbury, Worcester, was next called. He said the public knew the abbreviations and letters, F.P.K., Brownie, and B.E. referred to Kodak's (Limited) goods, and it would be deception to supply other makers' goods under these designations. In cross-examination by the defendants' counsel witness said he does not stock any other films than those made by Kodak (Limited). The public always ask for spools of film, not by inches, but by the reference to the camera for which the film is to fit.

Mr. Wm. Bates, chemist, Oxford Street, Southampton, the next witness, said he and his customers understand the letters B.E., F.P.K., &c., to refer to the goods of Kodak (Limited). Cross-examined by Mr. Neville, witness said the new arrangement with Kodak (Limited) was for the benefit of the dealer. He had stocked Wellington film in a small

way. The public asked for film by the name of the camera for which the spool is required, but sometimes by size in inches. It would be difficult to indicate "Panoram" film by anything but the name.

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady asked witness if he would tell him what are the roller-film cameras next best known to Kodaks, but witness could not recollect the names.

Mr. G. R. Durrant, chemist, Hertford, said he had supplied photographic goods for about fourteen years, but had been in touch with photography since 1873, when he experimented in making dry-plates. The abbreviations B.E., F.P.K., &c., refer, in witness's opinion, exclusively to the products of Kodak (Limited), and to supply other makes of goods would greatly increase confusion. Had supplied customers with mounts for Brownie prints, &c., not made by Kodak (Limited), but had first made the customer clearly understand the difference. Cross-examined by Mr. Neville, witness objected to the term "agreement" as applied to Kodak terms; it was a "voluntary decision" to sell Kodak cameras and films exclusively, and get an extra discount. Films are almost invariably ordered by mentioning the size of the camera. Witness said he had never sold any other films than those of Kodak (Limited), but if he wished to order, he would say for example, "a Wellington & Ward film for a Brownie."

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady asked if witness was ever asked for film-cameras other than those made by Kodak (Limited). "On five or six occasions, when the 'Ensign' and 'Scout' have been asked for," replied witness.

Mr. Norman Blake, manager of the photographic department of Messrs. Blake & Edgar, Bedford, the next witness, said a "Brownie film" indicates a film made by Kodak (Limited) for the "Brownie" camera. Had stocked roll-films other than those made by Kodak (Limited). Cross-examined by Mr. Neville, witness said he had, before signing the Kodak agreement, obtained Kodak accessories from other makers than Kodak, but in ordering films of another maker he specified size of spool and perhaps "to fit No. 1 Brownie," &c. An order was produced from witness's firm which simply referred to the camera. He became aware a few days before Christmas, 1902, that Messrs. Houghton did not stock Kodak goods, but an order was produced, dated January 21, 1903, asking for "F.P.K. masks." The witness was confronted with other orders in which the names of Kodak cameras were used by his firm to indicate size and not origin.

Mr. W. B. Hubble, chemist, Workington, in cross-examination, said his photographic department returned about 200% a year. He thought the expression "Brownie film" the natural way of ordering film for a "Brownie" camera.

Viscount Maitland said he had used a Kodak for four or five years. He understood "Brownie" films to mean films by the makers of the "Brownie" camera. In cross-examination he admitted that he had previously used one of Shew's film or plate cameras. He did not know the height of the spools used in his Kodak; he always referred to the name of the camera when ordering film.

The Rev. J. M. Bacon, who had used Kodaks "both on the earth and above it," said in cross-examination that he had always associated the name with Kodak (Limited), but had some recollection that there was an Eastman Company.

Mr. Evan Marshall, a house-master at the Charterhouse School, in cross-examination said it was desirable to refer to the camera in ordering film—"it was the natural thing to do."

Mr. H. Wilson, F.I.C., Southampton, managing director of Randall & Son (Limited), said he had not supplied films of other makers than Kodak (Limited), but had used Thornton films. Customers ask for a "F.P.K. spool" or "a spool to fit the F.P.K." He did not know that in 1901 it was the universal practice to designate other films by the letters "B.E.," "F.P.K.," &c., or that in 1897 Messrs. Houghton & Son sold "Pocket Kodak mounts."

Mr. Lesslie Newbigin, pharmaceutical chemist, Alnwick, said a customer brought a Planchon spool to him which had been supplied in place of a spool of Kodak (Limited), and asked what it was. In cross-examination witness said Alnwick has a population of from seven to eight thousand, and his turnover in photographic goods was from 500% to 600% a year. The abbreviation F.P.K. applies to a film describes both size and origin. Witness uses "Brownie" to describe all Brownie accessories other than films

Mrs. Le Maister, "the owner of a Brownie camera," said

that when cycling she went into a chemist's shop at Romsey, and asked for a "Brownie spool," but when she removed the spool at Winchester found it was not one made by Kodak (Limited). Cross-examined, witness said she did not know there were other makers of film than Kodak (Limited), but she wanted Kodak make of film because it was the best. When she found that the chemist had not put in a Kodak company's spool, she wrote to the company; "and that's how you come to be in the box to-day," added Mr. Terrell, who was cross-examining.

Mr. E. R. Cross, chemist, Scarborough, said he had been a photographic dealer for thirteen years, and thought customers expected to get films made by the Kodak company when asking for Kodak films. A roll of film was originally sold in each Kodak. He may have sold Thornton, Ensign, and Sandall films, which were cheaper than Kodak films. Witness said he undertook developing for amateurs, and one day in the developer a film expanded to double the size. That was the first occasion he had come across another maker's film wound on a Kodak spool. The film was not bought at his shop. In cross-examination witness said in ordering Cristoid film if he used the letters F.P.K. it would be to denote the size. It was necessary to use the name of the camera in ordering films to prevent mistakes. Witness's photographic business was one of the Kodak company's "tied houses." (Laughter.) He thought that both the dealer and Kodak (Limited) made better profits under the new arrangement. The consumer did not suffer, as all films were the same price. The middleman perhaps suffered.

FOURTH DAY.

On Monday, February 2, an endeavour was made to settle the case out of court, but the terms were evidently such as the defendants could not accept, and the hearing was resumed at 11 50 A.M.

The first witness called was Sir Henry Trueman Wood, director of the plaintiff company. He related how he had been an amateur photographer for twenty-five years, and what he knew about the early roll-holders of Melluish & Werneke. The latter was a practical slide. Witness obtained one of the first Eastman roller-slides when they were introduced in 1895 at the Inventions Exhibition. He remembered the introduction of paper films, stripping films, and non-stripping films. Witness never had any doubt that the names and abbreviations Kodak, F.P.K., &c., as applied to film, denoted the products of Kodak (Limited). As regards the application of the words to mounts, the use there was not analogous, as the mounts were trivial matters compared with the film, which was of supreme importance. It is important to know the source of the film, but not so the mount. In cross-examination by Mr. Neville, witness said he did not know the "Kodak" trade-marks applied to mounts. Asked what the expression "a Brownie mount" would in his opinion mean, witness replied, "I suppose a mount suitable for a picture taken with a 'Brownie' camera"; but the question as to whether the same applied to a "Buck's-eye film" was one of dialectics. In re-examination witness said Cristoid film treated in development like the Kodak company's film would be destroyed. Kodaks were a series of cameras emanating from Kodak (Limited). The word "Kodak" was often improperly used as a verb and substantive. Asked by Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady to state accurately and exhaustively what he understood by Kodak, witness replied that he did not think all cameras made by Kodak (Limited) were Kodaks. He did not think the recently introduced camera for glass plates was a Kodak. Cristoid films required special treatment in development, but a skilled operator could develop any of the other films without extra precautions. It is not necessary, he added, to know the kind of film before development, but desirable.

Mr. Andrew Pringle, another director of Kodak (Limited), said every one of the cameras made by the company is a Kodak. The word is improperly used if applied to anyone else's camera or film. Cross-examined by Mr. Neville, witness admitted that the "Zenith" and "Weno" cameras made by Kodak (Limited) are not listed as Kodaks. A very large circle of people have known Kodaks as made by the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, U.S.A., or sold by Kodak (Limited). Witness considered that the word

"Kodak" as a verb or substantive in the sense of "to snapshot" or "a snapshotter," is only jocularly used, and was referred to in an article in the *Daily Mail* in which occurred the expression "the click of the Kodak is heard in the land," but that only confirmed his opinion.

Mr. Fletcher Moulton obtained from witness the information that the public consider the various Kodak companies commercially identical, and that "Zenith" and "Brownie" are never used in connection with any cameras other than those of the Kodak companies.

Mr. W. B. Shaw, chemist, St. Nicholas Street, Scarborough, who has been engaged in the photographic trade for five years, said that the names Kodak, F.P.K., &c., refer to the products of Kodak (Limited). Customers generally look at the end of the spool for the name Kodak, to see they have got what they want. Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Neville at some length.

Mr. R. C. Neville, a solicitor and amateur photographer of fifteen years' standing, said the use of the words "Brownie," &c., in connection with the goods of other makers than Kodak (Limited) would be likely to deceive. In cross-examination, witness said he had used a Kodak for two years and a Lancaster's camera for fifteen years. He had always connected Kodak with the Eastman Company. "To Kodak" is largely used, he said, in the sense of "to snapshot."

Dr. H. E. Armstrong, of the Central Institute, was then called. He said he uses a Kodak and a Panoram camera, and those words applied to films always to his mind mean the goods of Kodak (Limited) or its predecessors. The words originally referring to the camera afterwards became attached to the film. In cross examination, witness said he did not know of any film sold as "Kodak film," but always understood by that expression the film made by Kodak (Limited). He would ask for a film by the size. There is a tendency to popularise the word "Kodak," but it should be properly only applied to the goods of Kodak (Limited). He had never heard of a "Panoram" camera before Kodak (Limited) brought one out.

Dr. J. P. Lockyer, another amateur, gave similar evidence, and admitted in cross-examination that the "Al Vista" camera, introduced before the "Panoram" Kodak, worked in a similar manner.

Mr. T. Bedding, editor of the *British Journal of Photography*, said he knew the names "Kodak," "Bull's-eye," "Brownie," in connection with films indicated generally the films prepared by Kodak (Limited). The expressions, apart from size, indicated the plaintiff company's goods. In cross-examination witness said he is not an amateur photographer, but a photographer. He has at least a dozen hand-cameras, including about eight Kodaks. The Kodaks were "not presented, but sent for review," the same as films were. "In this way you connect the word 'Kodak' with the benefactions of Kodak (Limited)," was the parting shot of Mr. Neville.

Mr. T. R. Salmon said he had been editor of the *Photographic News* for two years one month and two days. Before he became editor he had no idea that the use of the terms "Kodak," &c., applied to films of other makers was so general. Cross-examined by Mr. Neville, witness said his journal belonged to the same proprietors as the *British Journal of Photography*. Previous to becoming editor he had not seen a Kodak, but knew such cameras existed. Kodak is frequently used as a general term for a camera, and not for Kodak goods exclusively.

In reply to Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, witness said he had known the terms applied to the films of Sandall, Wellington & Ward, and Blair, but was not at all certain, as he had never bought a film.

Mr. J. Le Coutre, the manager of the Photographic Association (Limited), said he was frequently consulted by the members of the Association as to the purchase of apparatus and film. The abbreviations and names which form the subject of the action apply to Kodak company's goods. Mr. Neville, in cross-examination, tried to get to know what the Association is for, and obtained the answer that it is a sort of private club which provides instruction and purchases apparatus for amateur photographers. Many of the members do not know the names of their cameras, and the Association keeps a register of the members' cameras so as to be able to supply the proper film in response to telegrams or cables. Witness never orders

anything, but considered it the natural way of ordering to indicate the camera for which the films or accessories are required.

Dr. J. K. Dixon, an American who has used a Kodak since "a year last October," was the next to testify that the Kodak company's films differ from all others in superiority, and he knew they came from Rochester, U.S.A. In cross-examination witness said he came to England "to preach the Gospel, take photographs, and write articles." He had tried Ensign films, but preferred the Kodak company's films.

Mr. J. C. Kidd, chemist, Manchester, gave similar evidence to that of other dealers.

FIFTH DAY.

The hearing was resumed on Tuesday, February 3, another attempt to settle the case having in the meantime proved unsuccessful.

The counsel for the plaintiffs put in more agreements to make the evolution of the various Eastman Companies clearer, after which Mr. George Eastman was called as a witness. He is the founder, and has been either chairman or manager of the various Eastman Companies. At present he is "treasurer and general manager" of the Eastman Kodak Company of New York, and "joint managing director" of Kodak (Limited). He invented the word "Kodak" in 1887, registered it as a trade-mark, and used it on a large number of cameras. The word "Kodak" has been used, he said, on film and plate cameras, but he was not the first to make hand-cameras. An historical survey of the various Kodaks, illustrated with specimens, was then taken. The first Kodak was sold in the early part of 1888, the chief characteristics being the shutter and method of centering the spools. These characteristics have since then been changed many times; in fact, the second form of the first Kodak, which was issued in 1889, had a different shutter. The next forms were "No. 3 Regular" and "No. 4 Junior" in 1890, followed in 1891 by the "No. 4 Folding Kodak," in 1895 by the "No. 1 Folding Pocket Kodak," and in 1901 by the "Kodak Plate Camera." Altogether from ten to fifteen types of camera have been put on the market. Some cameras were not known as Kodaks—e.g., the Kodet and Brownie—the term "Kodak" being at first confined to the best class of film-camera. As regards films, the first was paper or negative film; this was followed by a stripping film, which had a soluble layer of gelatin between the film and support, and the transparent film (in 1890), in which nitrocellulose was the base. The last-named film was not novel, as celluloid cut-films had been made a long time previously. The excellence of the films is due to the care taken in manufacture and the quality of the emulsion. There never was any patent relating to the emulsion with the exception of one in which an addition was made to prevent the film sparking when it is stripped from the glass spreading-table. In cross-examination by Mr. Neville, witness said he did not come over to England about these cases, but for various reasons, one of which was to consider the altered terms to dealers. He did not agree with the evidence of previous witnesses that the Kodak was a special arrangement of parts protected by patents. The first Kodak was, as a special article in point of excellence and in containing the films ready for use. Similar cameras could have been made by any other maker in 1888 with the exception of the shutter and spool centering-device. The Kodak was put forward as a patented article, but it was only some of the non-essential parts that were the subject of letters patent. The intimation on the Kodak that it was patented was intended to give other people notice that they should look into the matter before manufacturing imitations. The early Kodaks were not stamped with the word "Kodak," nor did the word occur on them until later, when it formed part of the title of the Eastman Kodak Company. The Folding Pocket Kodak, a copy of which made after 1898 was produced, had no trade-mark on it. The Eastman plate-camera, introduced recently, was advertised as the Kodak plate-camera, and stamped "patents applied for." As to films, there was nothing distinctive in them except their excellence. The method of making the films is open, but the way of compounding the emulsion is a valuable trade-secret. The two patents referring to the apparatus for making the films, which expire this year, are immaterial. Re-examined by

Mr. Fletcher Moulton, witness gave further details about these last-mentioned patents, and mentioned that the earlier cameras were sent out loaded and sealed.

Mr. M. E. Heaton, for the last three years manager to Messrs. Hardcastle & Co., photographic chemists, Brighton, and Mr. W. H. Hamilton, a Canterbury dealer, gave evidence.

When Mr. William MacIntyre, another trade-witness, was called, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady interposed and said that if the plaintiffs had nothing fresh to add it would be better not to call any more trade-witnesses. Plaintiffs' counsel thereupon agreed not to call more country dealers, but some London dealers.

Mr. P. E. Matthey, of Blomfield Street, E.C., was then called, and, after giving similar evidence to that of other dealers,

Mr. John Taylor, chemist, Bolton, a traveller for Kodak (Limited), said the words and abbreviations which form the subject of the action implied goods made by Kodak (Limited). In cross-examination witness said he was a photographic dealer up to last October, and had held a small stock of Thornton and Sandall films.

Similar evidence was given by Mr. R. Hobbs, another traveller for Kodak (Limited), Mr. F. J. Moul, 141 Oxford Street, W., and Mr. G. W. Hatfield, chemist, Limehouse, E. Mr. Moul, a former employé of Kodak (Limited), admitted that he now makes F.P.K. printing-frames and uses Kodak camera names for his printing papers.

Mr. Eve (for plaintiffs) produced a bundle of proofs of advertisements of Kodak (Limited) and Eastman Photographic-materials Company, but these were objected to by Mr. Neville as having no dates or indications of the periodicals in which they appeared.

Mr. Geo. Davison was again put in the box and cross-examined by Mr. Neville as to early advertisements in the *Photographic Dealer* and *Amateur Photographer*, those in the former journal indicating the size of the mounts by reference to the cameras, and the latter journal containing advertisements of the Secco film, in which occurred the expression "films for all Kodaks" and the Kodak abbreviations. Labels which used to be attached to Kodaks when sent back from being repaired and loaded were also put in to show that the word "Kodak" was used in connection with the cameras at an early date.

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady then asked Mr. Neville if, before calling his witnesses for the defence, he would give his points shortly in regard to the trade-mark question.

Mr. Neville said he claimed that the plaintiff company could not get the exclusive right to use for films the word "Kodak" or the names of various cameras they have put on the market because the particular article was called by that name. If a man invented a new game, and called it, for instance, "ping-pong," he could not get the exclusive rights to make or sell ping-pong bats or balls. A man is entitled to make a bat for ping-pong, and call it a ping-pong bat, which would not be using the word as a trade-mark, but in a natural way. The question at issue is, Was "Kodak" or "Brownie" ever really used as a trade-mark? The evidence was abundantly clear that "Kodak" is the name of the article put on the market. Every one of the Kodaks was put on the market as a patented article. To what extent they were patented was immaterial: they were put before the public as patented articles. Counsel then proceeded to quote the cases of *Singer* to show that the utmost possible right the plaintiff company had was the use of the word in the strictest trade-mark sense.

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady: But you do not mean that anyone could make a Frena camera, for instance, if he did not use the name in the trade-mark sense.

Mr. Neville said all he claimed was that if "Kodak" is the name of a patented article, anyone is entitled to make accessories. An article to be patented must be a distinct article and have a name, and here "Kodak" is used as the name of a patented article in the sense that the whole is patented.

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady: But here is a camera in which some part only is covered by a patent.

Mr. Neville: That would only weaken my argument, not destroy it. Continuing, counsel said "Kodak" was never used until recently as a trade-mark—simply as descriptive of the article. The early Kodaks had not even upon them a reference to the name. He challenged his friend to produce

evidence of the use of "Kodak" as a trade-mark. Anyone else had at least as good a right as the Kodak company to register "Kodak films."

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady: Did not Kodak (Limited) restrain the John Griffiths Corporation from using the words "Kodak cycles"?

Mr. Neville: I do not know, my Lord; but assuming that Kodak (Limited) are the only people entitled to make Kodaks, that does not prevent other dealers from making the accessories.

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady: It is common ground that anyone could put up a film suitable for a Kodak, but why not a Kodak film?

Mr. Neville said that it had been shown in evidence that a Buckeye film means a film for a Buckeye camera, but that a "Brownie film" and a "film for a Brownie" have different meanings; and he submitted that the meaning is not altered in the shortened expression. It was the ordinary use of the English language to say a ping-pong ball, and not a "ball to play the game of ping-pong."

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady: That a "Brownie film" indicates a size is only part of the meaning—it indicates a certain quality.

Mr. Neville: I shall bring evidence directly contradicting that given by plaintiffs' witnesses.

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady: I was only pointing out that something more than size is claimed.

Mr. Neville replied that as ping-pong bats might be either in wood or parchment, and a customer would state which he preferred, so a Brownie film might be of different kinds. Brownie film was not only indicative of size, it implied that a photographer could get good photographs with the film if used in the ordinary way in a Brownie camera. In short, no distinction can be drawn between the terms, "a film for a No. 2 Brownie" and "Brownie film,"—they are convertible terms.

SIXTH DAY.

The greater part of Wednesday was taken up by Mr. Neville in outlining his case. He contended that the evidence did not show that the defendants had either used the Kodak trade-mark or passed off other articles as Kodak goods. Up to a point the words "Kodak," "Brownie," &c., which designated the plaintiff company's cameras, were in common use for accessories, the company not objecting, and even so describing them themselves. Now the attempt was made to differentiate between accessories and films, but he maintained that this must fail. Mr. Neville then touched upon the use of the word "patented" on the cameras, and said that, as the word "Kodak" had not been used as a trade-mark on the earlier cameras, the makers could not use it as a trade-mark afterwards without due consideration of the rights the public had acquired. They could not alter the word from descriptive to distinctive.

Mr. Edgar W. Houghton (Messrs. Houghton & Son, photographic dealers, High Holborn, W.C.) was the first witness for the defence. He said he had always understood "Kodak" to refer to a camera constructed for using roll-films, with the mechanism inside instead of having a separate roll-holder. The American patent specification to Walker and Eastman of May 5, 1885 (the date stamped on the early Kodaks) referred to a roll-holder. The simplest and practically the only way to describe a film is by giving the name of the camera. Witness was examined as to the Bull's-eye camera and film. He produced advertisements and price-lists of various firms, dating from 1897, to show that they had made use of the plaintiffs' words and initials to describe films for Kodak cameras. To his knowledge the names had been used since 1896, at least to describe accessories other than films. Houghton's catalogue, he continued, is one of the largest in the trade, and is used as a book of reference. He had no doubt the plaintiff company had several copies of it. In fact, he had orders from Kodak (Limited) giving a reference to particular pages in the catalogue, and describing articles by names which Messrs. Houghton alone attached to them. He had bundles of orders from all parts of the country, covering several years, showing the use of the words as indicated. Witness was then examined as to the Kodak agreement, as a result of which he gave precise instructions to his firm's salesmen that if anyone asked for Kodak goods

to say they did not sell them, and on no account to pass off other makers' goods when Kodak goods were asked for. A circular letter was sent to their customers to the same effect. The "Panoram" was nothing but a panoramic camera. The name was used in connection with a panoramic camera invented by Colonel Stewart in 1893, and Messrs. Houghton had one, known as the "Cylindrograph," as far back as 1890. Until the action was commenced he had never heard any complaint as to the use of the plaintiffs' words or letters.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fletcher Moulton, witness said he had never sold a camera under the name of "Kodak," "Brownie," or "Bull's-eye," which was not made by the plaintiffs or their predecessors. It would, he considered, be fraudulent to do so.

SEVENTH DAY.

Thursday's hearing commenced with the cross-examination of Mr. Houghton, who defined "Kodak" as the name of a camera in which the roll-film mechanism was all self-contained. The word "patented" on the camera conveyed to him the idea that the principle was patented. The cross-examination took him through the "Bull's-eye" and "Hawk-eye" cameras. "Secco" film was advertised in 1900 as suitable for Kodak and other hand-cameras. Witness admitted that, apart from the Blair camera, no mention before 1901 was made in his firm's catalogue of spoils by the camera name. He was asked about the F.P.K. in that regard, and admitted that the spool might easily be asked for by the size, provided the height were stated. Further, that he has a perfect right to supply Kodak's or any other film when a "Brownie" film is asked for. When witness was replying to a question about marks over a Brownie quotation in his catalogue, the Judge remarked, "You are not doing yourself justice." Witness would not say that the "Ensign" and the F.P.K. were identical in size and appearance, but of the same size and something of the same appearance. Whereupon Mr. Moulton remarked that he was guarded in his language, and asked if he came from north of the Tweed. Witness admitted that he had registered "Ensign" for films, so that it should mean his and nobody else's. He thought he should not have registered it for cameras as well.

The other witnesses examined were Mr. W. Percy, manager of the photographic department, Civil Service Supply Association, Mr. Josephs (Messrs. Tyler & England Brothers), Mr. R. F. Smith (Sandell Film & Plates, Limited), and Mr. Conrad Beck (R. & J. Beck, Limited), to whose evidence we shall return next week.

BEECHAM ACTIONS.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Friday, January 30, Mr. Martelli appeared in support of a motion to restrain the defendant, John H. Hopkins, chemist and druggist, Alfred Street South, Nottingham, from selling as Beecham's pills pills not manufactured by the well-known firm at St. Helens. Defendant did not appear. The learned counsel read several affidavits to the effect that the defendant had supplied pills not of the plaintiffs' manufacture when Beecham's pills were asked for. His Lordship granted an interim injunction until the trial or further order.

ON the same day, before Mr. Justice Farwell, Mr. Martelli mentioned the case of Beecham v. Nixon, in which the plaintiffs sought to restrain the defendant, Mr. Kenneth Nixon, chemist and druggist, Hucknall Torkard, Nottingham, from passing off as Beecham's pills pills not of the plaintiffs' manufacture. Learned counsel said the defendant had consented to pay all damages and costs.

SCHILTZ v. MACFARLAN.

IN the Court of Session on Saturday, January 31, Lord Kyllachy gave judgment in this action for payment of 238*l.* 12*s.*, being the price of 75 tons of red scorce willow-peelings. The proceedings were reported in our issues for January.

Lord Kyllachy absolved the defenders from the conclusions of the action, and found them entitled to expenses [*i.e.*, decided in favour of Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co., with costs]. His Lordship, in a note, said he had found this to be a difficult and perplexing case. It involved a singular

conflict of evidence, and in solving that conflict he could not profess to have had any advantage from seeing the witnesses or hearing them examined. So far as appearances went, he saw no reason to prefer the witnesses on the one side to those on the other. Accordingly he had had to weigh the evidence very much as it was recorded on the notes, and he thought it right to say so in view of the case going further. He had not been able to resist the conclusion that the cargo in question, bought as good, sound, dry, red scorce willow-peelings of crop 1902, was to a considerable extent composed of peelings which were not either commercially or otherwise within that description. It was, he thought, according to the weight of evidence, established—

1. That what is known commercially as rood or red willow coincided with what is known botanically as *Salix fragilis*.

2. That the only other willows grown commercially in Belgium, or, so far as appeared, elsewhere, are wada, or *Salix viminalis*, and rhens, or *Salix triandria*, and that these two willows do not contain salicin, and are not only botanically but commercially distinct from rood or red willow, or *Salix fragilis*.

3. That the cargo in question contained not less than 10 per cent., and probably from 15 to 20 per cent., of wada (*Salix viminalis*), or at all events wada and rhens (*Salix triandria*).

4. That as regarded the suggestion that the admixture consisted partly of *Salix purpurea*, or *Salix rubra*, which latter was described as a hybrid between *Salix purpurea* and *Salix viminalis*, it was sufficiently proved that these willows, although containing salicin, are not known in commerce as falling within the description of rood or red willow, and, indeed, are not known in commerce at all; and, further, that it was not proved that the admixture complained of did, in fact, consist to any appreciable extent of *Salix purpurea* or *Salix rubra*.

5. That the extent of the admixture was *prima facie* substantial, and such as to justify rejection, and that the pursuers failed to prove, by chemical analysis or otherwise, that the admixture was immaterial, as not affecting substantially the yield of salicin in the ordinary process of manufacture.

That being in his opinion the result of the evidence, he held that the defenders were entitled to reject the cargo if they rejected it timeously. With respect to undue delay in rejection, his Lordship stated the facts proved and upon which there was no doubt, and said he had hesitated a good deal between the views of each side, but had come to the conclusion that he could not properly affirm that the defenders acted unfairly or unreasonably in taking the course they did. The question was not one in law, but simply of what was fair and reasonable conduct in a rather difficult situation, and in that view, while he thought the question a narrow one, he was not able to say that the defenders, having *ex hypothesi* a just ground of rejection, had barred themselves from that remedy by unjustifiable delay.

Mr. Blackburn, on behalf of Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co., asked his Lordship to close the record in their action against Messrs. L. Schiltz & Co., and to ordain the defenders to sist a mandatory [substantially withdraw the action].

Mr. Watt, for Messrs. Schiltz, resisted the motion to sist a mandatory. He pointed out that but for the action which had now been settled his friend could not have founded jurisdiction against them. There was this other fact—that his friend had possession of the cargo, and there was a certain amount of security in it. But apart altogether from these reasons, there had been a disposition on the part of the Court in recent years to make the discretion of their Lordships wider in the case of a defender than of a pursuer. This point having been argued, Lord Kyllachy closed the action, and ordained that the defenders sist a mandatory. He strongly recommended Mr. Blackburn's clients to make the golden bridge, and hoped the action would go no further.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

NOTTS HERBALIST SUED.

AT Nottingham County Court on Monday, February 2, before Judge W. Baugh Allen, Herbert Brown, herbalist, 132 Watnall Road, Hucknall, was sued by the Pharmaceutical Society for two penalties of 5*l.* incurred through his keeping open shop for the sale of poisons, he not being a registered chemist and druggist. Mr. A. Barlow appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Parker Woodward was present on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Barlow explained that on November 15 Kay's compound essence of linseed was sold in defendant's shop to

Arthur Foulds, who was served by a young lady. On November 27 Foulds went again to the shop and purchased twopennyworth of laudanum.

Evidence was called in support of this statement. Foulds proved the purchases, and Mr. Harry Moon, clerk to the Society, produced the authority of the Council of the Society for the proceedings, and

Mr. Thomas Tickle proved by analysis that the Kay's essence contained morphine in proportion of not less than 0.072 gr. per fl. oz., also that the laudanum contained morphine.

Mr. Woodward said he could not resist the evidence, and explained that Mr. Brown is a young man who recently purchased the establishment; he had never dispensed drugs or acted as a chemist. There was a little laudanum in the shop when he took it over, and no doubt it was being sold off. There was no desire to deliberately infringe the Pharmacy Act, and it was one of those cases which did not call for a full penalty.

Mr. Barlow said the penalty was definitely fixed by the statute, and he had instructions to press for the two penalties; the Judge had no power to reduce them.

His Honour said the defendant had practically admitted a technical offence, and he therefore had no option but to give judgment against him. At the same time he had satisfied himself that the defendant had not the smallest intention of breaking the law. Although he gave judgment for the amounts claimed, the Pharmaceutical Society might possibly see their way to reduce the amounts.

The question of costs was then argued. Mr. Woodward said it was not necessary to bring an analyst all the way from Exeter; somebody locally could have undertaken the analysis. Mr. Barlow replied that all the witnesses were necessary to prove his case. Mr. Tickle was the analyst to the Pharmaceutical Society, and his evidence was most essential.

The full costs were granted.

Mr. Woodward asked the Judge what he thought the Pharmaceutical Society should reduce the penalties to; and his Honour replied 1*l.* in each case.

Dentists Act.

THE proceedings under the Dentists Act against Mr. Templar Malins, chemist, Cardiff, and Mr. Cooper have been postponed until February 6. A summons against Mr. J. E. Bush at Melksham was down for hearing on Thursday, February 5. We hope to report all these cases in our next issue.

County Court Cases.

EXHIBITION REFRESHMENTS.

IN the City of London Court, on January 30, before the Assistant-Registrar (Mr. E. B. Tattershall), A. Probyn & Co., of the Agricultural Hall, Islington, caterers, sued the Anglo-Continental Chemical-works (Limited), of Rangoon Street, E.C., for 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* for refreshments supplied. It appeared that in October, 1900, the defendants had a show-stall at the Agricultural Hall in charge of several of their representatives and during the week these gentlemen ordered syphons of soda, Bass's ale, ham sandwiches, and whisky, which were duly consumed by them. A letter from the manager of the defendant company was read in which the delivery of the refreshments was not disputed, but the prices were objected to as being exorbitant, and 3*l.* was offered in discharge. For the defendant company, it was stated that the agents had no authority to order the things. Mr. Becker, secretary of the defendant company, explained that the managing director had written the letter during his absence without knowing anything about the circumstances of the case. Ultimately the Assistant-Registrar found for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

A HAIR-RESTORER VENTURE.

AT Bloomsbury County Court, before Judge Bacon, on February 2, Edward Prill sued Harold Clifford Thomas, bank-clerk, and Mrs. Simons, dressmaker, for 10*l.*, being a month's wages. Plaintiff stated that he had discovered a new hair-restorer, and in October last entered into partnership with the defendants, who undertook to find money to put his restorer on the market. After an amusing hearing, judgment was given for defendants.

DISMISSAL WITHOUT NOTICE.

AT the Cahirciveen (co. Kerry) Quarter Sessions last week, before County Court Judge Shaw, Andrew Dunlop sued David S. Bennett, pharmaceutical chemist, the Medical Hall, Cahirciveen, for 7*l.* 8*s.*—viz., 1*l.* 1*s.* for wages due for services rendered as chemist's assistant from December 12, 1902, to January 1, 1903; 17*s.* for commission due for dental work done to the use of defendant; and the balance for one month's wages and board and lodgings in lieu of a month's notice as by agreement in writing made between the parties.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said Mr. Bennett was perfectly justified in dismissing plaintiff for his misconduct without notice, and he would dismiss the case on the merits, the defendant to give the 2*l.* to plaintiff which he offered him.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re JOHN WHITE, 75 Masbro' Street, Rotherham, Chemist and Druggist.—The Official Receiver at Sheffield examined this debtor on January 28. Debtor owes 142*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* to unsecured creditors, and 13*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* to preferential creditors; his assets (stock, fixtures, and furniture) are valued at 95*l.*, and the deficiency shown on his statement of affairs is 61*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* He attributes his failure to bad trade, illness of wife, competition, and want of capital. He commenced business as a chemist at 97 Masbro' Street, Rotherham, in 1880, with a capital of 350*l.*, and carried on until 1895, when he executed a deed of assignment, and paid 5*s.* in the pound. The business was sold by the trustee to the debtor's relatives, who installed him as manager at 27*s.* a week. In January, 1896, the business was transferred from 97 to 75 Masbro' Street, and in June, 1901, debtor agreed to purchase it back again, and he had since carried on on his own account. He admitted knowing of his insolvency since 1895. The estate remains in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Re EDWARD WALTER FOLKES, 7 Highland Terrace, Ramsgate, formerly in business as Pelham's Medicine Company at 188 Fleet Street, E.C. The liabilities in this case amount to 644*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, and there is a deficiency of 611*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Debtor commenced business as a druggists' sundriesman at 188 Fleet Street, London, in 1897. The business carried on as Pelham's Medicine Company was commenced with a capital of 250*l.*, and after being carried on for about a year was disposed of to a company for 2,000*l.* Of this, 500*l.* was to have been paid in cash and the remainder in shares. The cash was not paid, and after the company had been in business for about six months as Pelham's (Limited), debtor being managing director, the landlord distrained, and the whole of the effects belonging to the company were sold. Debtor then became manager to a mutoscope company, and last September he opened a business at Ramsgate for the sale of fountain pens. The Official Receiver states that, with the exception of 11*l.* 15*s.* in cash, there are practically no assets, and there does not appear to be any probability of sufficient assets coming to hand to provide a dividend.

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

Andreae, H. E. W., and **Toyne, C. R.**, under the style of C. R. Toyne & Co., High Street, Putney, S.W., and Bartho House, Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, chemists and druggists.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Mitchell, Andrew (trading as Mitchell & Co.), Dursley, Gloucestershire, chemist and druggist.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Bateman, Godfrey, Dewsbury, chemical manufacturer.

Heaton, George Edward, Hastings, chemist and druggist.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPTS.

Mrs. Ada Steers, or **Miller**, Sandy Lodge, Nairn, wife of A. U. Miller, chemist, Nairn.—To be examined in the Sheriff Court House, Nairn, February 10, at 11.45 o'clock. Creditors will meet in the office of William Laing, solicitor, Nairn, February 18, at 12 o'clock.

H. W. F. Allan, 101 High Street, Kirkcaldy, chemist and druggist.—Claims must be lodged with trustee, George Stirling, Glasgow, C.A., not later than February 9.

Deed of Arrangement.

Holloway, Edwin Arthur, late 41 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., now 93 Great Russell Street, W.C., chemist and druggist. Dated, January 24; filed, January 31. Liabilities unsecured, 1,132*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; estimated net assets, 250*l.* 10*s.* Composition of 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound, payable within fourteen days after assent by creditors. The list of creditors was given in the *C. & D.*, January 17.

New Companies & Company News.

LEWIS & COOPER (LIMITED).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Are to trade, *inter alia*, as chemists and aerated-water manufacturers at High Street, Northallerton, Yorks.

CAHIR PHARMACY (LIMITED).—Capital 300*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail pharmaceutical and dispensing chemists and druggists. The first subscribers are: E. H. McCuaig, Castle Street, Cahir, merchant; Miss R. McCuaig, Castle Street, Cahir; A. P. McCuaig, Castle Street, Cahir, merchant; J. P. McCuaig, 5 Gladstone Street, Clonmel, merchant; Mrs. G. McCuaig, Gleuview, Clonmel; S. T. McCuaig, Main Street, Tipperary, merchant; and Miss J. A. McCuaig, Nelson Street, Tipperary. The first directors are E. H. McCuaig, J. P. McCuaig, and S. T. McCuaig. Qualification, 20*l.*

WATSON'S DRUG-STORES (LIMITED).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on at 39 Bramley Road, Notting Hill, W., and to carry on the same and the business of drysalters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations, proprietary articles, electrical, chemical, photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and appliances, &c. The first subscribers are: Mrs. M. M. Watson, Ash-tree House, Wargrave, Berks; Miss A. M. A. Watson, 39 Bramley Road, Notting Hill, W.; Guilhermia M. Watson, 39 Bramley Road, Notting Hill, W., student; Mrs. J. Yates, 41 Fairholme Road, West Kensington, W.; H. H. Laws, 5 Esmond Road, Brondesbury, N.W., clerk; H. Budgen, 14 Regent Street, S.W., clerk; and J. T. Higginbotham, 87 Stanhope Gardens, N., clerk. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

HUTTON-DIXON ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the medicine known as the "Hutton-Dixon Antidote," belonging to A. Hutton-Dixon, and the business carried on by him at Sydenham, and to carry on the same and the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, industrial, and other preparations and articles, chemical, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are: A. Hutton-Dixon, 11 Kirkdale, Sydenham, manufacturer of proprietary medicines; T. Lownsbrough, 21 Cockspur Street, S.W., banker; P. C. Edgar, Westfield House, Dartford, director; R. Halpin, Coundon Road, Coventry; A. Bloakepeace, 11 Kirkdale, Sydenham, chemist; Mrs. A. Dixon, 37 Silverdale, Sydenham; and Mrs. M. Brooke, 52 Courtfield Gardens, S.W. No initial public issue. A. Hutton-Dixon is one of the first directors. Qualification, fifty shares. Remuneration, 1*l.* per meeting attended.

ANTHONY, DENTISTS (CARDIFF) (LIMITED).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a dentist, manufacturer of and dealer in artificial teeth and dental appliances, &c., carried on at 110 Queen Street, Cardiff, by D. Anthony, to carry on the same and the business of druggists' sundriesmen and the like, to employ qualified persons on the company's behalf as dentists, opticians, or chemists, &c. The first subscribers are: D. Anthony, 15 Plymouth Road, Penarth, surgeon dentist; Mrs. L. M. Anthony, 15 Plymouth Road, Penarth; F. Crawford, 18 Hamilton Street, Cardiff, manager; Miss E. Chant, 53 Monthermer Road, Cardiff; H. H. J. Wilkins, 110 Queen Street, Cardiff, accountant; Miss J. G. Anthony, 15 Plymouth Road, Penarth; and C. H. W. Praeger, 16 Hickman Road, Penarth, dental assistant. No initial public issue. D. Anthony is the permanent managing director. Qualification, fifty shares. Registered office, St. Tydfil Chambers, 110 Queen Street, Cardiff.

MERCERS' (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, and other preparations and photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are: E. E. F. Heesch, Park Road, Monton; J. Butterworth, 9 Smedley Lane, Chatham; W. R. Monkhouse, 95 Nicholas Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, traveller; S. Ecroyd, 91 Nicholas Lane, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, engineer; A. Miller,

41 Bloom Street, Manchester, machinery agent; H. Matthews, Hyde Road, Manchester, builder; and G. Graham, 411 Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester, metal-agent. No initial public issue. Table "A" mainly applies.

BORAX CONSOLIDATED (LIMITED).—The report for the year ended September 30, 1902, states that the profits for the period, after providing for all management and administration expenses, are 250 209*l.* The directors propose to pay a final dividend of 1*l.* per share on the ordinary shares, making 17½ per cent. for the year, 60,000*l.*; to place to general reserve 20,000*l.*; to write off expenditure on inspection and development of properties 13,496*l.*; and to carry forward to the next account 11,857*l.*

G. B. KENT & SONS (LIMITED).—The report for the year ended September 30 last states that after charging working-expenses, allowing for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation &c., there is a balance of profit of 10,521*l.*, to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last year and the transfer-fees. After deducting interest on mortgages and loans, income-tax, and directors' fees, also interim dividends on the preference and ordinary shares paid, a balance of 5,866*l.* is left for division. The life directors forego their fees, and the board have placed 500*l.* to reserve, which is invested in freehold cottages (all let, mainly to workpeople employed at the River Gade factories), and have paid the usual half-yearly dividend on the preference shares. In addition, they have written off one-fifth of the equipment account of the new factories, and recommend a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for the second half-year (making 6½ per cent. for the year), thus absorbing 5,562*l.* and leaving 304*l.* to be carried forward.

Business Changes.

MR. B. DEXTER, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 93 Welford Road, Nottingham.

MESSERS. TIMOTHY WHITE COMPANY have opened a branch-pharmacy at 3 West Street, Faversham.

MR. MARMADUKE FIRTH, chemist and druggist, has removed from 30 Darley Street, to 31 North Parade, Bradford.

MR. W. J. U. WOOLCOCK, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 6 Western Promenade, Hounslow, Middlesex.

MR. R. B. G. SILVERSIDES, chemist, from Faversham, Kent, has purchased Mr. H. Edwards's business at Spring Grove, Isleworth, W.

MR. G. BREARLEY has taken over the mineral-water portion of the business of Mr. Wilfred Lean, pharmaceutical chemist, Evesham.

MR. C. N. COLES, late of Kingston-on-Thames, has purchased the business of Mr. J. E. Mallinson, chemist, at 12 Rathcoole Parade, Hornsey, N.

MR. H. HARGREAVES, pharmaceutical chemist, has bought the business of Mr. A. Carlton, at 83 Barton Street, Gloucester, which he will carry on as a branch.

MR. J. EDWARDS, chemist and druggist, formerly of Hornsey, has acquired the business lately carried on by Mr. T. C. Grosvenor, at 142 High Street, High Barnet.

MR. D. LEWIS, chemist and druggist, has purchased Mr. F. Goddard's pharmacy at Tisbury, Wilts and is having the shop entirely refitted by Messrs. H. Mills & Co.

MR. WELLS, chemist, is reopening on modern lines the business known as Farden Street Stores, Maidstone, Kent, lately closed by Mr. Oliver, of Gabriel's Hill, Maidstone.

THE whole of the interior shop and other fittings, of Messrs. Anderson & Virgo's new pharmacy in Worcester were supplied by Messrs. Evans Sons Leseher & Webb (Limited), Liverpool and London.

MR. P. B. GRAY, pharmaceutical chemist (Bell scholar 1898), has purchased the old-established business of Riches & Tomlin, Victoria Parade, Torquay. Mr. Tomlin has been compelled to give up business on account of ill-health.

Birth.

WANDLESS.—At Whitehaven, on January 27, the wife of W. Hood Wandless, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriages.

MILLWARD—TURNER.—At St. Mary's, The Boltons, South Kensington, by the Rev. C. Hedgman Turner (brother of the Bride), Harold F. Millward, of Kingston-on-Thames, to Florence Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr. E. A. Turner, chemist, 280 Fulham Road.

PEARS—BARBOUR.—On January 29, at High Street Presbyterian Church, Holywood, by the Rev. Andrew Gilchrist, B.A., assisted by the Rev. John Irwin, M.A., Roland, son of Mr. Andrew Pears, Isleworth, Middlesex, to Hilda May, elder daughter of Mr. James Barbour, Ardville, Holywood, co. Down.

Deaths.

BENGER.—In the Supplement to our Winter Issue we reported the death, on January 28, of Mr. Frederick Baden Benger, F.I.C., F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, Manchester. Mr. Benger was an old "Square" man, having been in this School during the 1860 session, when he took a chemistry and pharmacy certificate; and he passed the Major examination in 1861. He was an exceedingly capable pharmacist, and after experience in Messrs. John Bell & Co.'s pharmacy in Oxford Street, W., went to Mottershead & Co.'s, Manchester, in which business he was for many years partner with Mr. Standen Paine. There Sir William Roberts, M.D., found him more than helpful in his researches on digestion, and Mr. Benger produced liquor pepticus and liquor pancreaticus, two preparations that marked a new departure in pharmacy as well as in medical treatment. They brought wealth to Mr. Benger, and a reputation which his sound general pharmaceutical knowledge equally entitled him to. Also they determined ultimately his severance from practical pharmacy, as they led on to still further achievements amongst alimentary products—notably, the perfection of a partially peptonised carbohydrate-food for infants and invalids, which has earned a world-wide reputation. The business in these products was in 1891 made into a separate organisation—F. B. Benger & Co. (Limited)—at Otter Works, Strangeways, the capital being 40,000*l.* Mr. Benger served pharmacy well in several capacities. He was a member of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales in the seventies and eighties, examining, as a rule, in dispensing. From 1871 to 1884 he was Secretary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and was President of that body in 1888, when the meeting was held at Bath.

CALVERT.—At Stokesley, Yorks, on January 26, Mr. Robert Calvert, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 54. Mr. Calvert, owing to ill-health, retired a few months since from the business in which he succeeded his father some twelve or thirteen years ago.

CARNRICK.—On January 7, Mr. John Carnrick, of Reed & Carnrick, manufacturing chemists, died at his residence in Jersey City. Aged 65. Mr. Carnrick, at the age of 24, began the study of pharmacy in Jersey City, and was among the first to bring out proprietary medicines for physicians. Among these, the first that came from his hands was lactopeptine, followed by maltine, liquid peptonoids, and others. About five years ago he retired from the business with which he was so long associated.

DOUGHTON.—At Bootle, Liverpool, on January 13, Mr. Thomas William Doughton, chemist and druggist, for many years branch manager for Messrs. W. T. Warhurst, of Liverpool. Aged 56.

GREAVES.—At Pinxton, on January 30, Mr. Henry Eldred Greaves, chemist and druggist, son of Mr. W. S. Greaves, pharmaceutical chemist, Ironville. Aged 31. The mutilated body of Mr. Greaves was found lying on the Midland railway crossing near Pinxton. He carried on his father's branch business at Pinxton, and after closing the shop had been in the habit of walking along the line to catch a train for Codnor Park, where he lived. He had been in failing health, and a Coroner's jury found that he committed suicide while of unsound mind. Mr. Greaves was much liked in the district for his business capacity and obliging disposition.

GREEN.—At Acton, on January 13, Mr. Arthur Goodrich Green, chemist and druggist, formerly of Wells, Somerset. Aged 47.

KIDD.—At Beaufort West, Cape Colony, on January 10, Mr. Andrew Kidd, chemist and druggist, formerly of Braamfontein, Transvaal. Aged 34. Mr. Kidd served his apprenticeship with Mr. David Ferrier, chemist and druggist, Dundee, Scotland, and was afterwards for some time an assistant with Mr. W. R. Kermath, of St. Andrews. After passing the Minor in 1892 Mr. Kidd held managerships in Liverpool and Dundee, and he eventually started business on his own account in the latter town. He had only been in business a short time, however, when his health broke down, and on the advice of his doctors he emigrated to South Africa, where he ultimately established a business in Braamfontein, a suburb of Johannesburg. At the outbreak of the Boer War he had to close his shop and leave the Transvaal. A two-days' journey in open trucks to Grahams-town brought on a serious hæmorrhage of the lungs, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. After holding various situations in Cape Colony he returned to Johannesburg at the close of the war, sold his business, and came home in the hope that the trip would improve his then hopelessly shattered health. He only remained in England for a few months, returning to Cape Town in December last, and he was able to get no further than Beaufort West. Much sympathy is felt for his young wife, who has thus been left alone amongst strangers.

Personalities.

PROFESSOR JAMES DEWAR, F.R.S. has been re-appointed Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution.

MR. E. W. MALE, pharmaceutical chemist, has been appointed sub-postmaster at Clarence Place, Newport, Mon.

THOSE who wish to write to the author of the Bell-metal Mortar article in our last issue should address Mr. Daniel Davison, The Pier Pharmacy, Cromer.

MR. G. SMITH, formerly with International Plasmon (Limited), is now representing Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., of Coleman Street, E.C., in the eastern and north-eastern counties.

At a meeting of the Portsmouth Borough Magistrates on January 28, to elect the new local Licensing Committee, Mr. John J. Sapp, chemist, Southsea, was returned at the top of the list.

MR. W. A. CAMERON, chemist, 47 Midland Road, Bedford and formerly a member of the Corporation, had a paralytic seizure on Sunday evening, January 25, when leaving his pharmacy. He is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

MR. GEORGE S. DAVIS, for many years secretary and general manager of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, from which he retired a few years ago, filed a petition in bankruptcy last month in the United States Court at Detroit, his liabilities being \$244,317 and assets \$5,140. It is understood that the actual debts do not go over \$100,000. They are purely personal, and have nothing to do with Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s business, with which, as stated, Mr. Davis is not connected.

CAPE TOWN is said to support a smaller population than the Golden City, but it has more druggists. There are upwards of seventy drug-establishments in the peninsula.

Trade Notes.

ROCHE'S EMBROCATION has been put on the P.A.T.A. list by Messrs. Wm. Edwards & Son, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

THE WORD "WIND" is getting sensibly smaller in Page Woodcock's advertisements, and may ere long disappear altogether, to the advantage, we imagine, of the proprietors.

THE address of the Plasmon Company was omitted from the striking advertisement of Plasmon Cocoa in our Winter Number, page 149. The address is 66A Farringdon Street, E.C.

"MERCK'S DIGEST," No. 12, is devoted to the properties of lecithin, exceptionally full therapeutic notes being, included. Copies can be obtained from Mr. F. Boehm, 16 Jewry Street, E.C.

MESSRS. THOMAS CHRISTY & Co., 10 Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C., have been appointed agents for the Velvrl Company's surgical-film and fixing solution, mentioned in last week's issue.

MESSRS. POTTER & CLARKE, of Artillery Lane, E., have put Potter's asthma-cure and cigarettes and Dr. Thompson's dandelion-coffee on the P.A.T.A. list. The minimum retail prices are given in our advertisement-columns.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT are now the subject of a price-protection agreement, and the makers supply 5% parcels at best prices, and give a rebate to those who buy through wholesale houses in smaller quantities.

A LIQUORICE CALENDAR.—Mr. Taylor White, of Selby, manufacturer of the "Star" brand of liquorice confectionery, has issued a handy little wall-calendar in colours. A portrait of Mr. White and a reproduction of the "largest up-to-date liquorice-works in the world" are striking features, while the tear off monthly sheets are clearly printed in bold letters.

A NEW LYMPH.—A pure glycerinated calf-lymph is now being prepared by the Liverpool Institute of Comparative Pathology at Croxton Lodge, Higher Runcorn, under the personal supervision of Dr. H. E. Annett. The greatest care is taken to procure the pulp from the healthiest animals, and to prepare it under the best aseptic conditions. The lymph and other products of the Institute are supplied by Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), of London and Liverpool.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRICE-LIST.—The catalogue of prices for wholesale and dealers issued by Mr. J. E. Lockyer, manufacturer of photographic chemicals and specialties, of 244 Evelyn Street, Deptford, S.E., is original in many ways. It is made to hang up and the book is designed in note-book form, and is thus easy of reference, while taking up little room. Mr. Lockyer's principal specialties are illustrated, and the list is well printed on good paper.

"CRYSTAL PALACE" MARKING-INK.—Mr. A. B. Hickisson, 75 Southgate Road London, N., sole proprietor and manufacturer of John Bond's "Crystal Palace" marking-ink, sends us samples of his 6d. and 1s. bottles, together with an improved linen-stretcher, which is presented gratis with the larger size. Coupons are also enclosed entitling purchasers to a free rubber stamp on application. The ink is made so that heating is not required, and it maintains its colour after the crucial test of the laundry.

"MENTHELLS" is the registered name of a new winter-sweetmeat manufactured by Messrs. Blyton, Astley & Co., of Manchester. Menthells are tiny diamond-shaped black tablets containing menthol, liquorice-extract, wild cherry, and other throat and cough medicines. They are quite properly described as "delightfully palatable and comforting," and Messrs. Blyton, Astley & Co. are giving retailers every assistance to make them popular by supplying handbills, showcards, window-posters, and envelopes for samples. Menthells may be obtained in bulk, also in ounce boxes with the name and address of the retailer on the labels.

A USEFUL PAMPHLET.—Messrs. T. B. Browne (Limited), of 163 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., have issued a useful treatise giving information regarding trade-marks, designs, letters patent, copyright, and the use of the Royal Arms.

Within seventy clearly printed pages are epitomised not only many interesting points regarding each of the subjects mentioned, but many illustrated examples are included which are calculated to help the business man. In the appendix to the trade-marks section the judgments in certain leading cases (including the "Solio" and "Yorkshire Relish" cases) are given, while the new Patents Act is touched upon. In the information set forth we note nothing to demur to beyond the statement that "the display or use of the Royal Arms by a tradesman who is or has been patronised by the Royal Family, and is not a Royal warrant-holder, is contrary to the statute." It has yet to be decided that a chemist who uses the Royal Arms on his prescription-envelope, or as a decoration for his specie-jar, infringes the Act. The book is bound in green cloth, and is published at 2s. 6d.

Festivities.

A STUDENTS' DINNER.

Over one hundred past and present students of the London College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, with a few friends of the Principal (Mr. H. Wootton, B.Sc.), dined in the Venetian Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, on January 31. The chair was occupied by Mr. T. Skewes-Cox, M.P., whose remarks were terse, pungent, and witty. After the excellent *menu* was gone through, and the loyal toasts honoured, the Chairman proposed "The London College." Since last presiding over them, he said, it was apparent that they had not only grown in strength but in intelligence. He congratulated the students on the discretion shown by their parents and guardians in selecting the London College as the place for their training. The College possessed unsurpassed facilities for the education of chemists in the shape of apparatus, drugs, chemicals, and capable teachers. After commenting wittily on the names of various students in the College (hoping that the prosperity of the College, "like the Sambrook and the Misselbrook, would go on for ever"), he referred to the value particularly of the new physical laboratory and of the College museum. He congratulated the students on their success in the football field, hoped that they would all pass their examinations, and when they became chemists and druggists in business he felt sure they would also become creditable citizens of the world. Mr. Wootton had a great reception on rising to reply. In the course of his remarks he said that during the three years of its existence the London College had passed 290 students. Of these, twenty-two had passed the Major examination, 244 the Minor, and the balance the examination of the College of Preceptors or other examining bodies. At the last examination 65 per cent. of the total number of students presenting themselves from the College had passed the Minor and Major examinations. This continued success he attributed to the untiring energy of the staff of teachers, the excellent system of study, and the facilities in apparatus and specimens the College possessed. In speaking of the success of the students in football, Mr. Wootton, after referring to Mr. W. M. Llewellyn (a sketch of whose career appeared in our last issue, page 148), said he had received a letter from an old Londonian, now at Nice, who stated that an English football club had been formed on the Riviera which includes four chemists as members, three of whom are old London College men. "The Staff" was proposed by Mr. A. Kirkland, and Mr. W. B. Nelson, one of the demonstrators, replied. He criticised the opinions on the education of pharmacists as set forth in a recent paper by Mr. Edmund White, the mention of whose name aroused a buzz of disapprobation from the students. Mr. Nelson protested that in London College, at least, there was no cram, "legitimate or illegitimate." Mr. C. E. F. Vallet, a former demonstrator, proposed "The Students," for whom Mr. T. B. C. Wickham replied. Thereafter the Chairman presented medals and certificates to the successful students. The medallists were:—

Silver Medals.

Chemistry and physics: E. A. Jones, W. H. James. Botany: T. B. C. Wickham, T. Godding. Materia medica: J. W. Cross, R. E. Naylor. Pharmacy: G. A. S. Rowe, F. Barlow.

Bronze Medals.

Chemistry and physics: J. W. Cross, J. Juleff. Botany: J. W. Arthur, R. E. Naylor. Materia medica: T. B. C. Wickham, J. F. Wood. Pharmacy: A. Peverell, W. J. Jones.

During the evening an excellent musical entertainment was contributed by Miss Emily Bakley (pianist and vocalist), Mr. Joe Morley and Mr. Clifford Essex (banjoists), and the humorous Mr. Wilson James.

MESSRS. JAS. WOOLLEY, SONS & CO. (LIMITED).

The staff of the three branches of the above firm—the laboratories, Knowsley Street; the Market Street branch; and the warehouse and offices, Victoria Bridge—held their twenty-fourth annual dinner and smoking-concert at the Albion Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester, on Saturday evening, January 31. Mr. W. Lane occupied the chair, supported by between sixty and seventy gentlemen, including Mr. Geo. S. Woolley (managing director), Mr. C. A. Johnstone and Mr. E. J. Woolley (directors), Dr. E. Stanmore Bishop, Dr. Booth, Mr. J. T. Smith (Radcliffe), Mr. Massingham (Royal Infirmary), and others. The smoking-concert, like the dinner, was quite a success. The members of the staff furnished nearly the whole of the contributions to the programme.

THE MANCHESTER CONVERSAZIONE.

Mr. James Grier, Secretary of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, sends some notes about the very successful *conversazione* held at Owens College additional to those we gave last week (*C. & D.*, January 31, page 146). The company numbered nearly three hundred, and Mr. Geo. S. Woolley, with Miss Woolley, held a reception from 7 to 7.30 P.M., after which instrumental and vocal music was provided in different parts of the building.

In the pharmacological laboratories Professor R. B. Wild performed a series of experiments illustrating the methods of determining the action of drugs on animal-tissues.

The exhibits in physiological optics by Professor Wm. Stirling were very instructive, and attracted much attention. The company dispersed about 10.30 P.M., after a most enjoyable evening. The general impression was that the company was to be congratulated upon the success of the function, which, through the generosity of the President (Mr. Geo. S. Woolley), is considered to be unique in the pharmaceutical annals of Manchester. The following assisted the committee with loans of the articles specified:—

Bayer & Co. (Limited).—Collection of synthetic remedies.
Darton Gibbs Company.—“Pazo” compressed-tablet machine.
Professor Dixon.—Collection of fine crystals, polariscope, and spectroscope.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.—Capsules and perles.
Flatters & Garnett.—Collection of microscopical and lantern slides.
J. A. Forret.—Capsule-filling machine.
W. Gardner & Sons.—Sifting and mixing machines.
Wm. Glass.—Capsule-filling machine and moulds.
H. P. Hearder.—Suppository-machine.
J. Holroyd & Co.—Capsule-moulds.
Jewsbury & Brown.—Distillation-apparatus.
S. Maw, Son & Sons.—Freck's tablet and suppository machines, pill-coaters, cachet-apparatus, suppository-baths, &c.
E. Merck.—Collection of synthetic compounds.
Mottershead & Co.—“Berkefeld” filters, milk-sterilisers, and x-ray apparatus.
W. Newman.—Water-condenser, sieves, and sifting and mixing machine.
Sanger Shepherd & Co.—Trichromatic lantern-slides.
Savory & Moore.—Ophthalmic discs and lamels.
T. & H. Smith & Co.—Opium and other alkaloids, &c.
Professor Stirling.—Exhibits illustrating physiology of vision.
C. Thompson.—Food-warmers and patent gas-jets.
J. H. Thomson.—Still and percolator.
W. Toogood.—Mixing-machine, cachet and pastille moulds, &c.
Professor Weiss.—Microscopes and microscopical slides.
Professor R. B. Wild.—A collection of pharmaceutical apparatus.
James Woolley, Sons & Co.—Centrifuges, electrical and other scientific apparatus, pharmaceutical glassware, capsules, cachets, suppositories, &c.

A BOOTS' DINNER.

The second annual dinner of the managers of Boots' (Eastern) (Limited) took place at the Mikado Café, Notting-

ham, on January 28. About seventy were present, and Mr. Jesse Boot presided, and, in responding to the toast of “The Firm” proposed by Mr. Pike, he, in an able speech, dealt with the necessity for the cultivation of a high ideal in modern competition. “The Officers and Working Staff” was proposed by Mr. Greaves, and “The Chairman” was toasted with musical honours. The speeches were varied by, an excellent musical programme.

Coming Events.

Secretaries should send us notices by Wednesday of each week

Monday, February 9.

Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association, Church House, Church Street, Dewsbury, at 8.30 P.M. Business: (1) Minutes and correspondence. (2) Lists of out-of-the-way drugs, patents, &c. (3) Delegate to Halifax dinner, February 19. (4) To consider the policy recommended by West Riding Federation re the Report of Privy Council Poisons Committee.

Tuesday, February 10.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. Exhibition of chemical, physical, and scientific apparatus, and of appliances of pharmaceutical interest.

Huddersfield and District Chemists' Association, Y.M.C.A. ParLOUR, at 8.45 P.M.

Oxford Chemists' Association, Golden Cross Hotel, at 9 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

Bradford Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, Darley Street, at 9 P.M. Mr. R. L. Gifford will give an address on “Pharmaceutical Politics.”

Wednesday, February 11.

Newcastle Chemists' Association, 7 Saville Row, Newcastle, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. Thomas Maltby Clague, Ph.C., will give an x-ray demonstration. Those intending to be present should notify the Secretary the day preceding the meeting.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. Photographic night, conducted by Mr. J. W. Plenderleith. Paper, “Photography: Theoretical and Practical” (with Demonstrations), by Mr. John Banks.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. Dr. B. W. Ginsburg on “The Port of London.”

London Chemists' Association Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend, at 4 P.M. Local meeting of the chemists of Gravesend, Dartford, Woolwich, and Sidcup. A dinner will be served in the Hotel afterwards, at a charge of 3s. 6d. each, for which places can be reserved if early application is made.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Great Western Hotel, Birmingham, at 8.30 P.M. Meeting to consider the P.A.T.A. proposals, at which important resolutions will be submitted.

Thursday, February 12.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. M. H. Stiles, F.R.M.S., on “Infusorial Earths and their Uses.”

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones on “The Sale of Food and Drugs Act as applied to Drugs.”

Friday, February 13.

Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, W., at 9 P.M. Professor Sheridan Delépine on “Health-dangers in Food.”

THE annual dinner of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is to be held at the Holborn Restaurant on February 24. Tickets, 5s. each, can be had from Mr. W. H. Allen, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

JUNIOR PHARMACY BALL.—Owing to the date arranged falling on Ash Wednesday the committee have decided to postpone the ball until Wednesday, March 4—a week later. Mr. Percival Trick, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., is the Hon. Secretary.

THE AFFILIATION LANTERN-SLIDE COMPETITION.—Secretaries and members of Affiliated Photographic Societies are reminded that the last day for receipt of slides for this competition is Saturday, February 14. All slides must be sent through the Secretary of an affiliated society. Copies of the prospectus may still be obtained from the Secretary of the Affiliation 66 Russell Square, London, W.C.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: February 5.

THE business tone remains pretty much as previously reported. In drugs, cod-liver oil is again dearer on the spot, and reports from the Norwegian fishing-centres are unanimous in declaring that no fish have yet been caught, and the probability is that the Lofoten catch will be smaller even than last year. Codeia has been reduced 10*d.* per oz. In chemicals, sulphate of copper continues to advance, and an active business has been done. Citric acid, tartaric acid, and cream of tartar are all very firm. Chlorates are firmer, it being said that makers have placed the bulk of their output over the year. Essential oils are quiet, lemon being lower. The following are the principal changes of the week, including those recorded at the auctions of "new and old" drugs:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor (crude)	Soda nitrate	Benzoin (Sumatra)	Aloes (Cape)
Cassia fistula		Benzol	Cardamoms
Cocoa-butter		Capsicums	Codeia
Copper sulphate		Ipecacuanha (Cartagena)	Oil, cajuput
Gamboge		Menthol	Oil, clove
Oil, cod-liver		Pimento	Oil, dill
Sarsaparilla (native red)			Oil, lemon
Terebene			Oil, pepper-mint (Jap.)
			Pepper, white

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, February 5:—Japanese wax is dearer, 110*m.* per 100 kilos, being now asked. Cod-liver oil, Japanese peppermint oil, and turpentine are all firmer.

SMYRNA.—The opium-market has advanced 2*d.* per lb., but few sales have been made, owing to the firmness of holders.

NEW YORK, February 5:—The business tone is firm. Opium has advanced \$2.73 per lb. in case lots, and cod-liver oil has advanced to \$55 per barrel. For cascara sagrada 13*c.* is quoted, holders being firm. Cannabis indica tops are now quoted at 85*c.* Cubebs have developed a firmer tendency, and 9*c.* per lb. is asked for good. Mandrake-root has advanced to 4½*c.*, and for gamboge, which is a scarce article, \$1 per lb. is wanted for pipe.

ACID, CITRIC.—Very firm at 1*s.* per lb.

AGAR-AGAR.—A cable has been received from Japan stating that the weather prevailing there has unfavourably influenced the manufacture of isinglass.

ALMONDS.—A Messina report, dated January 31, states that prices have declined, and cold weather is desired to prevent the trees from blossoming prematurely. Bitter are quoted 75*s.* and sweet 67*s.*, choice Avola 95*s.*, and current ditto 80*s.* per cwt. of 50½ kilos., f.o.b.

BAYBERRY-BARK is firm at 45*s.* per cwt., net.

CAMPHOR.—The drop of 5*s.* in the monopoly price announced last week has been recovered, as on Wednesday

Formosan crude was advanced 5*s.* to 155*s.*, and pressed 2*s.* 6*d.* to 167*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Further small sales have been made at 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—As notified in our Supplement last week the price has been reduced to 2*s.* 7*d.* per lb. net, duty paid, for crystals in 28-lb. jars in 1-cwt. lots. Cake 1½*d.* per lb. less. If delivered in bond 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. less.

CINCHONA.—The exports from Java during January of the following years were as under:—

	Amst. lbs.		Amst. lbs.
1903	828,000	1897	390,000
1902	970,000	1896	970,000
1901	1,000,000	1895	657,000
1900	615,000	1894	893,000
1899	509,800	1893	900,000
1898	956,000		

In auction, 10 serons good bright Loxa quill were sold at 11½*d.* per lb. Fourteen bales of good bright Calisaya quill and chips sold at 7*d.*, and dull and dark quill at 5½*d.* to 5¾*d.* per lb.

COCOA-BUTTER.—At the London auction on Tuesday 100 tons of Cadbury's brand sold at 11*d.* to 11½*d.* per lb., closing at 11½*d.*, being ¼*d.* dearer. At the Amsterdam auction 85 tons Van Houten's sold at 61*c.* to 62*c.* (average price being 61 35*c.* against 63 80*c.*); 47 tons Bensdorp offered, of which 28½ tons sold at 60*c.* to 60½*c.* Several other smaller parcels of various brands were bought in.

CODEINE has been reduced 10*d.* per oz., makers now quoting pure crystals at 10*s.*, hydrochloride at 9*s.*, and phosphate 8*s.* per oz.

COPPER SULPHATE is dearer at from 18*s.* 15*s.* to 20*s.* per ton, spot, and 21*s.* 10*s.* to 22*s.*, f.o.b. Liverpool. It is said that American refiners are behind with their deliveries in consequence of the coal strike.

GALLS.—In Persian galls there has been a fair business at 50*s.* to 51*s.* per cwt. for *white* and *green* respectively. In Chinese business is reported at 50*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

GAMBIER.—Cubes are dull of sale at 41*s.* per cwt. for good.

GUM ARABIC.—Since the reopening of the Soudan the exports from Alexandria have considerably increased, as the following figures show:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	£
1898	257,149	6,070
1899	782,676	18,222
1900	1,457,200	49,973
1901	6,911,955	111,057

There was a further increase during the first five months of 1902, the total quantity exported being 5,967,227 lbs., valued at 65 35*l.*, as compared with 1,875,728 lbs., valued at 31 37*l.*, during the corresponding period of 1901. In auction, 2 cases palish picked Trieste grains sold at 80*s.* to 81*s.*, and a case of yellowish at 61*s.* per cwt. For another 2 cases 90*s.* was paid for good white.

GUM KAURI.—The exports of gum kauri from New Zealand during 1902 amounted in value to 450,223*l.*

LEMON-JUICE (CONC.) AND CITRATE OF LIME.—From Messina, under date of January 31, we understand that there are practically no stocks of lemon-juice, and business is being done from hand to mouth. Sellers are not inclined to quote for later shipments. Citrate of lime is weaker at 13*l.* 15*s.* prompt per pipe of 130 gallons and 64 oz. C.A. f.o.b. Lemon-juice is quoted 14*l.* 5*s.*

MENTHOL is easier, with sellers at 24*s.* per lb.

OIL, CASTOR.—French medicinal in cases is quoted 23*s.* per cwt., and 26*s.* in barrels, ex wharf London.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—For arrival business has been done at 10½*d.* to 10¾*d.* per lb., c.i.f., New York.

OIL, CLOVE.—A reduction of 1*d.* has recently been made in list-price, English now being quoted at from 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.* per lb., according to quality.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—With a comparative absence of offers of new oil this market continues to advance, several sales of small lots on the spot having been made at from 235*s.* to

250s. per barrel from second-hands, the higher price being for best Lofoten non-congealing oil. One agent quotes 225s., c.i.f., for 1903 oil for delivery, and reports having sold at the figure, and in another quarter 250s., c.i.f., is quoted. It is said that "most of the available stock of Norwegian oil has been bought and shipped to Hamburg, and yet the Hamburg quotations come lower than London!" Judging from the reports to hand, it is evident the fishing so far is a failure, as practically no fish appear to have been caught. Our Bergey correspondent writes on January 31 that practically no fishing is taking place on the Norwegian coast. The weather has been stormy, but what few attempts at fishing have been made conclusively show that the fish have totally disappeared from the banks for the time being, and that great anxiety prevails among the fishing population as to where their means of subsistence is coming from. For a parcel of some 50 barrels offered from Aalesund, 200s. was freely paid. Apart from this, stocks everywhere are now at a low ebb. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 300 barrels, against 706 barrels at the same time last year.

The Christiania correspondent of the *Daily Mail* states that, owing to Russia's neglect of proper precautions, seals are swarming down on to the Norwegian coasts in ever-increasing numbers year by year. The result is an alarming decrease in the catch of all kinds of fish, which leads to great distress among the coast population. Parliament has been asked to take special measures to deal with the plague, and accordingly a number of warships are being sent to the waters where the seals mostly congregate, with the object of destroying as many as possible by guns.

OIL, DILL.—B.P. quality is now quoted 10s. 6d. per lb. being lower.

OIL, LEMON, is offering at lower prices, one of the leading brands being obtainable at 2s. 9d. per lb., f.o.b. Messina.

OIL, OLIVE.—A Messina report states that the crop reports from Gioja are unfavourable, this being the only district producing an average crop. The fruit had been keeping well through the difficult periods of September-October, but in December the olives began to dwindle and to grow tainted; instead of 10,000 botti, as announced, the yield is expected to be less than 4,000 botti (4,000 tuns). Yellow Messina oil is quoted 33l. 5s., green Messina 32l. 10s., Gallipoli 34l. 18s., choice Gallipoli 35l., and burning Russia 36l. 10s. per tun of 1,045 kilos., f.o.b.

OIL, TURPENTINE, continues to advance, the closing price on Wednesday evening being 43s. to 43s. 3d. per cwt. for American.

OPIUM.—The London market remains dull, a small business in second Tokat for manufacturing purposes being done at 8s. 6d. per lb. Smyrna, January 23.—Intense cold weather, accompanied with severe frost, set in early this week, and already complaints have come down from the producing districts reporting further damage to the poppy-plants. Sellers were more reserved, but two buyers who came forward for Yerli and extra-selected Karahissar did not find it a difficult matter to secure some 15 cases at 7s. 2d. per lb. for the latter, and 7s. 3d. for the former. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 4,738 cases, against 2,874 cases at the same time last year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 31.—The weather has turned much warmer and the snow is melting fast. Rumours of damage are reported from all sides, but nothing definite can be relied upon at present. Salonica reports that frost has practically destroyed the crop in one or two districts, and done considerable damage in others, but this lacks confirmation. Market closes firm but quiet. The sales for the week consist of 10 cases "druggists'" at 6s. 10d. to 6s. 11d., and 8 cases soft at 9s. 2d. per lb., f.o.b.

QUININE.—The announcement of the small Java shipments of cinchona for January strengthened this market at the close of last week, a fair business being done on the spot at 1s. to 1s. 0½d. per oz., and May delivery 1s. 0½d. for good German sulphate. With the correction of the shipments, however (see Cinchona paragraph), by which 300,000 Amst. lbs. have been added to the original figures, an easier feeling has prevailed this week, small spot-sales being reported on Wednesday at 1s., and to-day there are further buyers at 1s., but no sellers under 1s. 0½d.

SAFFRON is firm, but little business is doing; 31s. 6d. per lb., net, is quoted for best Valencia.

SCAMMONIUM.—Firsts are quoted 30s. per lb.

SHELLAC.—The market closed last week with a firmer

tone, small sales of fair second Orange TN being made at 120s. to 121s. per cwt. for cash. For arrival TN sold at 118s., c.i.f., and February-March shipment at 115s., c.i.f., and in futures, February delivery of TN changed hands at 120s. to 120s. 6d., and March at 119s. This week the market opened quietly owing to the holidays in Calcutta, TN for February delivery changing hands at 119s. 6d., March 119s., and May 118s. per cwt. On Wednesday prices were firmer, futures selling at 119s. 6d. to 120s. for February, 119s. May, 118s. June, and for arrival 800 cases TN changed hands at 113s. for March-May shipment, and 112s. for April-June.

The landings in London in January were 5,399 chests, against 4,675 chests, and the deliveries 6,107 chests, against 3,723 chests, showing an excess of deliveries by 708 cases. The stock of orange has been further reduced by 2,173 cases, and consists of 15,491 cases. Stocks of Garnet and Button have increased by 457 and 1,008 cases respectively.

SPICES.—At auction on Wednesday Cochin *Ginger* partly sold at 33s. per cwt. for small rough; good washed rough was bought in at 42s. to 45s., unassorted native cut at 55s., medium and small at 60s., and bold at 80s. per cwt. Jama'ca sold at 37s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary dull and lean, and at 41s. for middling washed. Zanzibar *Cloves* sold at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. for fair, being much lower, March-May delivery at 3½d., and June-August at 3¾d. per lb. Good red Japan *Chillies* sold at 38s. per cwt. Common Zanzibar were bought in at 33s. per cwt. Japan *Capsicums*, rather faded, sold at 17s. 6d. (one lot 17s.) per cwt. Good East India on stalk sold at 15s. per cwt. *Pimento* sold steadily at 2½d. per lb. for common mixed, at 2½d. for ordinary, and at 2½d. for fair. Small Singapore *Mace* was bought in at 2s. 3d. per lb. *Cinnamon-bark* sold at ½d. to ¾d. (mostly ½d.) per lb. for good, and ¾d. per lb. for common. *Chips* sold at 3d. per lb. *China cinnamon* was bought in at 25s. per cwt., and loose *Cassia lignea* at 55s. per cwt. Black *Pepper* easier for Singapore, the shipments being rather heavy. The quotation is 6½d. per lb. on the spot, and 5½d. to 6d. for arrival. Good Wynaad was bought in at 6¾d., and fair Lampong at 5¾d. per lb. White pepper also lower. Fair Singapore sold at 9½d. to 9¾d. per lb.; fine was bought in at 10¼d. Penang was bought in at 9½d. to 9¾d. per lb.

TEREBENE.—In consequence of the higher prices for turpentine, makers of terebene have advanced their prices to 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. for pure, in wholesale quantities.

TURMERIC.—Small sales of good bright Madras finger are reported at 12s. per cwt., and dull bulby ditto at 10s. Bengal is quoted 13s. spot, and dull of sale; 10s., c.i.f., has been paid for arrival. Cochin finger is obtainable at 10s. to 11s.

Java Quinine-tender.

At the tender of Java quinine held at Batavia on January 28, 2,145 kilos. of Ed. II. were offered, of which 1,714 kilos. were sold at an average of 17.30fl. per kilo. (about equal to a unit of 6.40c. Amsterdam) against 16½fl. per kilo. at the previous tender, on December 31, 1902.

Sudan Gum-trade.

"I also want a line to El Obeid to bring in Kordofan gum to Khartoum."—Lord Cromer speaking at a dinner in Khartoum on January 29. (The sketch shows the country and the ideal line.)



London Drug-auctions.

THERE was a decided improvement in the demand at the auctions of "new and old" drugs held to-day. Aloes was in good demand, Cape being lower and other descriptions being unchanged. Buchu was rather easier owing to a better supply, and the same may be said of Sumatra benzoin. Cardamoms were a dragging and irregular market. Cassia fistula was dearer, and gamboge sold at considerably higher figures. Rio ipecac. was firmly held, and Cartagena was easier. Jalap remains easy, and kola is scarce, especially African. A large quantity of Japanese peppermint oil was sold at a drop of about 1s. 9d. on private rates. Rhubarb was unchanged, and Jamaica sarsaparilla, although in large quantity, sold at steady prices. Tinnevelly senna was sold with competition, and very full prices were paid for bold greenish leaf. Both Zanzibar and Jamaica wax were easier. The following table shows the amount of goods offered and sold, the asterisk applying to the lots sold privately:—

Offered Sold		Offered Sold	
Aconite (Jap.)	13 ... 0	Kino	11 ... 0
Ajowan-seed	40 ... 0	Kola	19 ... 6
Aloes—			
Cape	72 ... 32	Lime-juice	20 ... 1
Curaçao (boxes)	40 ... 40	Loofahs	21 ... 0
Socotrine	41 ... 31	Menthol	8 ... 0
East Ind.	5 ... 5	Musk—	
Ambergris	4 ... 0	Tonquin pod	2 ... 0
Annatto-seed	21 ... 0	Yunan	1 ... 0
Aniseed (Russ.)	51 ... 11	seed	1 ... 1
Aniseed, star	1 ... 0	Myrrh	25 ... 0
Argol (Cape)	5 ... 4	Oil—	
Asafetida	8 ... 0	cajaput	50 ... 50
Balsam—		cassia	20 ... 23
Copaiba	10 ... 6	castor (E.I.)	35 ... 0
Peru	2 ... 0	cinnamon	6 ... 5
Tolu	35 ... 9	eucalyptus	47 ... 0
Benzoin—		lemongrass	2 ... 2
Palembang	29 ... 0	lime (W.I.)	9 ... 1
Sumatra	205 ... 10	olive	5 ... 0
Buchu	63 ... 3	orange	2 ... 0
Calumba	207 ... 0	peppermint (Jap.)	52 ... 44
Canella alba	6 ... 0	rose (E.I.)	11 ... 1
Cannabis indica	40 ... 0	Orange-peel	55 ... 23
Cardamoms	398 ... 120	Orris	20 ... 0
Cascara sagrada	190 ... 21	Puree	2 ... 0
Cascarilla	53 ... 0	Quillaia	29 ... 0
Cassia fistula	3 ... 3	Quince-seed	3 ... 0
Castor-seed	19 ... 0	Rhubarb	63 ... 13
Castorium	3 ... 2	Sarsaparilla—	
Chillies (Zan.)	16 ... 0	grey Jamaica	72 ... 72
Chiretta	10 ... 10	native Jam.	6 ... 6
Cinchona	36 ... 24	Senega	3 ... 0
Coca-leaves	17 ... 17	Senna—	
Cocculus indicus	60 ... 0	Alexandrian	12 ... 3
Colocynth	10 ... 0	Tinnevelly	156 ... 96
Croton-seed	12 ... 0	Soy	50 ... 0
Cubebs	97 ... 69	Squills	25 ... 3
Cumin-seed	25 ... 25	Strophanthus	9 ... 9
Cuttle-fish bone	9 ... 9	Tamarinds (E.I.)	50 ... 0
Dragon's-blood	12 ... 4	(W.I.)	20 ... 0
Egg, whole dried	2 ... 0	Tonka-beans	23 ... 3
Elaeterium	1 ... 0	Turmeric	352 ... 0
Elemi	5 ... 1	Turtle (dried)	1 ... 1
Ergot (Span.)	21 ... 0	Valerian	10 ... 0
Galangal	20 ... 0	Vermilion	8 ... 0
Gamboge	8 ... 3	Wax (bees)—	
Guaiacum	8 ... 8	Bombay (yellow)	3 ... 0
Gum acacia	36 ... 5	Calcutta (white)	55 ... 0
Honey—		(yellow)	40 ... 20
Californian	22 ... 2	French	3 ... 0
Jamaica	38 ... 38	Jamaica	9 ... 9
New Zealand	55 ... 0	Morocco	8 ... *2
Ipecacuanha—		Spanish (yellow)	24 ... 0
Cartagena	20 ... 1	(bleached)	5 ... 0
Rio (natural)	48 ... 5	Zanzibar	212 ... 44
" ("cult.")	6 ... 0	Wax—	
Jalap	19 ... 19	Japanese	30 ... 0

ALOES.—There was a good all-round demand, Cape aloes being lower as they are more plentiful. Two parcels of this description were shown, and the first, consisting of 22 cases, sold at 38s. to 38s. 6d. for good seconds, 33s. for fair seconds, and at from 21s. 6d. to 24s. for mixed reddish and streaked with liver. The other lot of 50 cases was firmly held, 40s. being refused for fine bright hard, and 35s. to 36s. accepted for 10 cases dull and drossy. Good hard Socotrine in kegs sold at 72s. 6d. per cwt. Of Curaçao, 17 boxes of mixed black and livery sold "without reserve" at 17s. 6d., and 23 cases from another catalogue sold at 25s. for fair livery,

and 18s. subject for mixed livery. Of East Indian aloes, 20 cases which have previously been offered were sold "without reserve" at 30s. to 57s. 6d. for partly black liquid and imperfectly-prepared aloes. Zanzibar in skins sold at 43s. for hard hepatic, and 40s. for softish, slightly drossy.

ANISEED.—Sound Russian were limited at 16s. per cwt. gross for net.

ARGOL.—Grey Cape sold at 46s.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Six boxes of Cartagena sold at 1s. 6d. per lb.

BALSAM TOLU.—For darkish, slightly drossy balsam in large tins, 1s. 4d. per lb. was wanted, and this figure was paid, "subject," for small tins.

BENZOIN.—The increased supplies offered to-day brought about a decline of 2s. 6d. on valuations. Good Sumatra seconds, with small to medium seconds and slightly false-packed, selling at 7l. 7s. 6d. per cwt. Medium seconds with broad borders were limited at 5l. 5s. Palembang in block was limited at 35s. for barky thirds, and 37s. 6d. for fair seconds in small tins.

BUCHU were freely offered, and the feeling was easier. Good green round, slightly stalky, were held at 11d., and very stalky sold at 9d.

CARDAMOMS were slow of sale at irregular but lower prices generally, especially as regards small and splits. The following prices were paid: Ceylon-Mysore, medium and bold pale, 2s. 7d.; extra bold pale, but partly open, 2s. 6d.; bold medium pale, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 11d.; medium pale, 1s. 5d.; small pale, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; splits and pickings, 11d. to 1s.; decorticated seed, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Good bold Malabar, 1s. 10d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Good bright, partly thinnish (1901 crop) was limited at 57s. 6d., and in another instance 60s. was wanted. Damaged sold at 51s. per cwt.

CASSIA FISTULA sold with competition at 37s. for fair pod, being dearer.

CASTORUM.—A box of good dry seconds and thirds realised 35s. per lb., subject, and thirds and pickings 25s., subject.

CHIRETTA.—Three-halfpence per lb. was accepted for ten bales.

COCA-LEAVES.—Dark and damaged Huanuco leaves sold "without reserve" at 4l. per lb. Good greenish Ceylon, slightly country-damaged, sold at 1s. 1d. per lb.

CUMIN-SEED.—Fair Maltese sold "without reserve" at from 25s. to 27s. 6d. per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Dull coarse finger sold "without reserve" at 3l. 15s. per cwt. Medium lump of fair colour was limited at 10l., and several other parcels at from 7l. 10s. to 8l. 10s. A case of virgin lump, rather seedy and dampish, but fair colour, sold at 8l. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—Very scarce and considerably dearer. Two cases of good bright and partly run together in large mass, fairly dry, sold cheaply at 20l. compared with what was asked for other qualities. A case of rough blocky and damp pipe sold at 18l. 5s. Good bright pipe, but slightly blocky, was held at 20l. to 22l. 10s. per cwt.

GUAIACUM.—Fair glassy block sold at 11d. to 1s. per lb., subject.

HONEY.—Fair brown set Jamaica in barrels sold at 19s., and dark brown at 18s. per cwt. Fair palish in barrels brought 18s. to 21s.

IPECACUANHA.—The London stock consists of 541 packages of Rio and 301 packages of Cartagena. The deliveries during January amount to 92 packages of both kinds. Previous to the auction the feeling in several quarters was that ipecacuanha would be lower, but holders of Rio were firm at 6s. for fair, and at this price only 5 bales were disposed of. Cartagena showed an easier feeling, but practically no business was done. One case of perished sold at 3s. 9d., and several other lots were held at 4s. to 4s. 3d.

JALAP.—About 20 bags of small to medium fair sound Vera Cruz tuber sold "without reserve" at 6d. per lb.

MUSK-SEED.—Fair West Indian brought 1s. 4d. per lb.

OIL, CAJUPUT.—Fifty cases sold without reserve at from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per bottle, mostly at the lower figure.

OIL, CASSIA.—A parcel of oil, containing 78 per cent. cinnamic aldehyde (Umney's analysis), sold at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d., and 70 per cent. cinnamic aldehyde at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

OIL, CINNAMON.—Five cases from Ceylon, catalogued as "bark" oil, but of doubtful quality, sold at 4d. per oz.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—For Australian containing 68 to 70 per cent. cineol, a bid of 1s. 4d. was refused, 1s. 6d. being wanted.

OIL, LEMONGRASS, sold at 5d. per oz.

OIL, LIME.—Several parcels of West Indian distilled oil were limited at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—A parcel of 44 cases "worked" and "unworked" Japanese dementholised oil sold "without reserve" at from 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., and 2 cases of Kobayashi sold at 9s. 3d. This marks a decline of about 1s. 9d. on the spot-price. Privately 10s., c.i.f., is quoted. American HGH is easier at 20s. to 20s. 3d. per lb.

ORANGE-PEEL was in demand at low prices "without reserve," 2d. to 2½d. per lb. being paid for about 20 cases of thin cut dull and dark Maltese peel. Bright thin Tripoli strip realised 6d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—Steady. Small and medium flat High-dried sold at 8d. per lb., and medium to bold was limited at 9d. A case of round and flat Canton pickings sold at 10d. per lb. "without reserve," and 3 cases medium round Shensi, with three-quarters pale pinky fracture, sold at 2s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—There was a plentiful supply of grey Jamaica, and with a good demand prices were steady at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. for sound, and 1s. to 1s. 2d. for country and sea-damaged. Fair to good bright red native was dearer, selling at from 11½d. to 1s. 3d., and greyish damaged at 10d.

SENEGA.—Several small transactions are reported at 3s. 8d. per lb. net.

SENNA.—Quality of the bulk of the Tinnevely leaf offered continues poor, good green being very scarce. A few bales of good bold greenish leaf sold at 5d. to 5½d. per lb., and with an absence of medium greenish leaf common yellowish sold at from 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb. Pods sold at 1d. for sound. Fair Alexandrian leaf sold at 3¾d. Privately small sales of Alexandrian half-leaf have been made at full prices.

SOY was obtainable at 1s. 3d. per gal., duty paid.

SQUILLS.—Fair bright from Messina were held at 3d., and for dull, 1½d. per lb. was paid.

TAMARINDS.—Fair squashy Antigua, which have been scarce, were taken out at 16s., a bid of 15s., in bond, being refused. Black Calcutta were limited at 9s. 6d.

TONKA BEANS.—Fair frosted Para sold at 1s. 3d. per lb., and for black, part foxy, 11d. was wanted, and for common foxy, 10d. per lb.

WAX, BEES'.—Although Jamaica is scarce privately, there was a decline of about 2s. 6d. per cwt. in the auctions, from 8l. 2s. 6d. to 8l. 5s. being paid for fair, mixed colours, and 8l. 10s. for one barrel of good. Zanzibar was plentifully offered, and was also 2s. 6d. cheaper, good bright block selling at 6l. 15s., and for Mozambique rolls 6l. 17s. 6d. was paid. Of yellow Calcutta wax, 20 cases were disposed of at 6l. 10s. per cwt. Some Morocco had been sold privately.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, February 4.

CASTOR OIL.—Good seconds Calcutta shows an improvement, and 2½d. to 2½d. per lb. is now lowest, ex-store. The offers for forward shipment are very limited. First-pressure French is held for 2½d. to 2½d., and second-pressure French 2 d. to 2½d., with higher quotations from Marseilles for forward delivery.

CANARY-SEED has again slightly eased off, and 70s. per quarter, or even a shade less, might be taken by some holders; on the other hand, some importers are holding out for full prices, as they are convinced that the decline is only temporary.

BEESWAX.—At auction a parcel of 29 bags of Chilian, 9 bags of

Peruvian, and 3 bags of Australian were offered, but brought forth no bids. Holders, however, are unchanged in their views as to the strength of the position, and values are still 7l. 10s. to 8l. per cwt. for Chilian.

ACACIA SORTS.—Further sales of fine soft Soudan sorts are reported at a decline of about 2s. 6d. per cwt. on recent values.

SULPHATE OF COPPER has risen rapidly, and considerable sales have been made at 20l. 10s. per ton, and now 21l. is asked.

CHILLIES (SIERRA LEONE).—116 bags new crop have been sold at 55s. per cwt., and 44s. was bid for 64 bags in auction.

QUILLAI-BARK.—A recent import of 85 bales has been stored at 18l. 10s. per ton.

CALABAR-BEANS.—Sixteen bags and 7 bags recent import have been sold at 1s. 3½d. per lb.

AFRICAN GINGER.—In view of the nearness of the new crop prices are giving way slightly, and a sale is reported of sound old crop at 45s. per cwt.

CREAM OF TARTAR is scarce on the spot, and all parcels are well held at the recently improved quotations.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, February 3.

Business is very quiet at present, and our drug-market shows little animation.

ANTIMONY is firmer, at 22½m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) continues firm, at 425m. per 100 kilos.

CANTHARIDES is scarce, at 545m. per 100 kilos.

CASCARA SAGRADA is quoted at 112m. to 115m. per 100 kilos. for new.

ERGOT is quiet, at 235m. per 100 kilos.

ELEMI is scarce and firmer; prime white is quoted 180m. per 100 kilos.

KOLA is very scarce, and held at 85m. to 90m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is firm on the spot, at 57m. to 56m. per kilo.

QUININE is quiet, at 36m. per kilo.

CEVADILLA is stronger, at 100m. per 100 kilos.

SENEGA (WESTERN) is firmly held at 830m. per 100 kilos., asked.

SPERMACETI is quoted 225m. per 100 kilos.

WAX (JAPANESE) is firmer on the spot at 110m., and forward 106m. to 107m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor is advancing, and with a strong demand, first-pressing, in barrels, is quoted 46m. per 100 kilos., spot. Cod-liver is very firm, non-congealing oil being quoted 250m. per 100 kilos. Wood oil is quoted 47m. to 47½m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Peppermint (HGH) is quoted 20m. per lb. Japanese is very firm, at 24m. to 25m. per kilo. Star-anise, 10½m. to 10¾m. per kilo. Carvol, 13½m. per kilo.

American Drug-market.

New York, January 27.

Business generally is good, but the market is tame, with few features of interest.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Central American is jobbing freely at 37½c. to 40c. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Spot stocks are light, and holders offer sparingly at 14c. to 16c. per lb., according to quality and age.

COD-LIVER OIL is very firm, at \$50 to \$60 per barrel for the best brands.

ERGOT is dull, with German offering at 32c. and Spanish at 33c. per lb.

GAMBOGE.—The market is almost bare, and \$1 is asked for spot goods, and 90c. to arrive.

GUARANA is scarce and firm, at 85c. per lb.

IPECAC.—Rio is easier, at \$1.55 to \$1.60.

MENTHOL is still tending upward, and, while small lots can be bought at \$7.25, most holders ask \$7.50 to \$8 per lb.

QUININE.—Demand is small and values are unchanged. Second-hands offer German at 24c. and Java at 22c. per oz.

SASSAFRAS OIL.—Natural is firmer, and most dealers ask higher prices. The market is irregular, 33c. to 45c. per lb. being quoted.

SENEGA.—Sales have been made at 85c., and the general quotation for spot goods is now 90c. per lb.

SPERMACETI is easier. Block is quoted at 22½c., and cakes at 23½c. per lb., but less will buy.

THYMOL has declined to \$2 per lb.

PEPPERMINT OIL is fairly firm, with \$1.50 an inside figure. Report says that the holder of the bulk of the supply is trying to buy up outside lots.

THE partnership hitherto existing between Mr. R. T. Sagar and Mr. A. E. Hartley, carrying on business as "Sagars, Cash Chemists," at 6 Railway Street, Nelson, Lancs, having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Sagar, the business will be continued by Mr. Hartley under the title of "Hartleys, Cash Chemists."



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

The Benevolent Fund.

SIR,—At a recent meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society much anxiety was expressed in consequence of the lack of subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund, and a very urgent appeal was made to meet the pressing demands on it. There must be something wrong or this would not occur; 10,000 chemists would not abstain from supporting this fund if it were shown them that they were benefiting themselves and the trade generally. Let us trace the history of the Fund. It was established to assist necessitous members of the Society or their widows by small grants, and to provide annuities of 30*l.* each for ordinary members. This worked well and fairly, but some thirty years ago this scheme was amended, throwing the Fund open to all chemists and druggists or assistants without reservation, and making the grant 50*l.* instead of 30*l.* One would have thought that old members had a first claim to its funds when disabled and unfit for work, but this is not the case. To be eligible for election as an annuitant one must be absolutely without means, so that if unsuccessful on the first or second occasion, one must take up residence at the workhouse whilst waiting, or be dependent on friends. Again, it is no assistance or help to a candidate to be a member of the Society or at any time a subscriber. An assistant who has served all his life in one of the large drug-stores, and done his best to destroy the legitimate chemist business, and not subscribed anything to the Fund, is equally eligible, when past work, to be elected an annuitant as a broken-down pharmaceutical chemist who has subscribed all his life to the Society, and added, according to his means, to the Fund. I have in my mind's eye two cases, one a man who has been an assistant, never subscribed to the Society or its funds, through bad health drifted into low water and died, and his widow was elected on the first time an annuitant. In another case an ordinary pharmaceutical chemist and a subscriber to the Society got into low water, not from any fault of his own, but modern ways and trade had left him high and dry. He sought an annuity, but because he had saved a very small sum settled on his wife in case of his death, he was declared ineligible. Had he paid in a similar annual sum to a friendly society, he would now have been in receipt of an annuity. We are told that the Society always help if required the unsuccessful candidates. Say a grant of 10*l.* is made, how long will that sum help a man and his wife? When this is gone, how is the individual to exist till he be elected? I have a sufficiently good opinion of pharmaceutical chemists as a body that I do not think one of our craft would apply to the Fund unless he actually required assistance. Then an applicant has to seek election on more than one occasion. Between these contests he has to live, and as each attempt costs a considerable sum, unless some little has been saved the candidate is entirely dependent for this on his friends. One is not at all surprised at the want of subscribers when it is clearly understood that subscribing to the Fund is no assistance to candidates. If the Council revert to the original plan of benefiting its own members first and then outsiders, I have no doubt that subscribers will readily be found, but as long as the present plan is continued I certainly shall not subscribe.

Yours truly,

A MEMBER. (202/33.)

[The Council cannot revert to the old plan, without a new Act of Parliament, of giving preference to those who have been members of the Society. In 1868, when the Fund was restricted to the Society's adherents, the income was 879*l.* (subscriptions 551*l.*), and the disbursements on annuities and relief 310*l.* In 1891 the

receipts were 3,218*l.* (1,623*l.* from subscriptions), and 1,875*l.* for annuities and 965*l.* Do not these figures show the benefit of the democratic policy? We have a high respect for our correspondent's judgment, and have some sympathy with his criticism in regard to persons with small means being refused assistance (that is a matter which merits consideration), but we do not think there is the slightest ground for supposing that adherents of the Society have been deprived of assistance, only that there has been a widening of the area of the charity by the 1868 Act.—EDITOR.]

Chemists as Sub-postmasters.

SIR,—The extraordinary figures produced by "Stamps" astonish me. I have never known any sub-postmaster (who was at the same time allowed to carry on a private business) to earn 375*l.* net per annum. Certainly it is a great deal more than the average chemist earns at his profession. But the most difficult item to understand in "Stamps's" whole letter is his statement that he "made an additional 25*l.* to 30*l.* by purchase of stamps from the public." I enclose the rule re purchase of stamps, which you will see allows a sub-postmaster to deduct 2½ per cent., so that 25*l.* means that "Stamps" must have purchased 1,000*l.* worth of stamps from the public every year, or just under 20*l.* a week. This is difficult to believe. I have a small office without telegraph, and a small chemist's business, and am able to do all the work myself, with help for about a fortnight twice a year. I sell on an average 1,100 postal orders and 150*l.* worth of stamps per quarter, besides doing some money-order and savings-bank business, with parcel and sundry work, and have to be at the beck and call of the post-office counter twelve hours a day. For all of these services my total remuneration works out at just 2*l.* per hour, or 30*l.* per year. To any who are thinking of taking up a sub-postmastership I emphatically say, "Don't."

TOWN SUB. (201/48.)

SIR,—I have had some years' experience of the post-office business, and should like to know whether the letter of "Stamps" is to be taken seriously, or was it intended for a fairy-tale? If seriously, a few of us sub-postmasters would like a few lessons on how it is done; but if otherwise—well, it is a shame to waste busy people's time in reading and answering such statements.

Yours, &c.,

AQ. SODÆ. (207/56.)

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.

SIR,—I trust that the result of Mr. Glyn-Jones's appeal to the trade will be a large number of fresh subscriptions to the P.A.T.A. It has great cause to congratulate itself and the trade on the large number of manufacturers that have joined it during the past year! May their numbers be greatly increased this year. Chemists in business ought to support the Association to a man.

The different profits allowed by the proprietors of infants' foods are mainly the subject of this letter. Infants' foods form no inconsiderable part of many chemists' trade, and it is decidedly to their interest to bring to the front those which pay them best. It is well known that the chemist is often consulted as to which food he would recommend, and I cannot understand how some of the manufacturers can be so blind to their own interest as not to fix a minimum retail price that will pay the retailer. I consider that Allen & Hanburys head the list of those who, in fixing the retail price of their preparations, have carefully studied the interests of the chemist. Take their food, for instance. It pays better than any other food, and I believe sells better too. Frame food and Ridge's have also a fixed minimum retail price, and pay the seller fairly well. Mellin's, although it has a fixed price, yields at most 1*l.* on the large size, unless bought direct, and how few with small businesses have sale enough to do that; while as to others that can be bought easily at a fraction over cost, I do not think the body of chemists are likely to push the sale of them. I should have thought that proprietors who are themselves chemists would prefer their goods to be sold by legitimate fellow-chemists rather than by the octopi that are stretching their arms in every neighbourhood, and trying to monopolise the entire trade. Instead of the grand old motto, "Do to others as you would that they should do to you," the more selfish one of "Never mind who sinks so long as I swim" appears to be followed in some quarters.

Yours truly,

A CHEMIST OF MANY YEARS STANDING. (201/51.)

Ipecacuanha.

SIR,—In "Notes on Crude Drugs," &c., Mr. John Barclay makes the remarkable statement that no satisfactory method has been given for the separation and determination of emetine and cephaeline. It would appear, therefore, that Mr. Barclay has either overlooked the method devised by Dr. Paul and myself, as you suggest in your issue of January 17, or that he is not practically acquainted with that method. Chemists accustomed to the manipulation requisite in analysing drugs containing alkaloids should find no difficulty whatever in carrying out a separation and correct determination of the alkaloids of ipecacuanha-root in the manner described in our papers on the "Chemistry of Ipecacuanha," &c. That method is at present the only one suitable for the purpose, and its accuracy is apparent from the fact that the results of an independent analysis of Indian ipecacuanha given in your editorial of August 9, 1902, are in close accord with our published results showing the relative proportions of emetine and cephaeline in Indian root as compared with Cartagena root. Yours truly,

A. J. COWNLEY.

13 Fenchurch Street, E.C., February 4.

Sarsaparilla.

SIR,—There appears to be some doubt in the official mind as to how much water is necessary to exhaust sarsaparilla. Those who have passed through the period of the last few British Pharmacopœias will have noticed that in making *extractum sarsæ liquidum* (1885) 12 pints of water was considered a sufficient quantity to exhaust 40 oz. of the No. 40 powder. In the decoction of the same and previous Pharmacopœia (1867), $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of root was boiled with $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water down to 1 pint—that is, 1 oz. required 12 fl. oz., and boiled down to 8 fl. oz., and presumably it was considered enough. The present Pharmacopœia, in the liquor *sarsæ compositus concentratus*, prescribes 20 oz. to be infused "in three successive portions of 5 pints of the distilled water for one hour each." A student might, and does frequently, say, Why divide five by three; why not use six?—and then an even number would be obtained for each maceration. But this is not the correct reading: if the past formulæ are considered it means that 15 pints has to be used, which seems an enormous amount to use, especially when this volume has afterwards to be reduced to 16 fl. oz. after the further addition of a large quantity of liquid derived from the other part of the operation. The old decoction-process only used 12 pints, which was evaporated to 8 pints, whereas the final product of the new preparation *plus* spirit is to measure only 1 pint. If it were possible to determine with exactitude the amount of active principle (smilacin?) at the beginning and at the end of the process, there is no doubt that the change in the composition of the product would be very great; yet it is stated that the preparation is now a satisfactory one. As this is the opinion of the pharmacist, if it is coincident with that of the medical man, then the preparation does not depend for its efficacy upon what the drug originally contained, but upon what it has been changed to by the *modus operandi*.

Yours truly,

ABEL SCHOLAR. (53/25.)

Chemists v. Stores as Distributors.

SIR,—I send you copy of a letter I have sent to the Veno Drug Company in reference to their scheme of advertising, to which "Xrayser" recently referred.

Yours faithfully,

MIDLANDER. (205/10.)

GENTLEMEN,—I notice from Thursday, January 29, issue of the *Northern Daily Mail* that you are offering to distribute 5,000 free samples of your medicines to the people of West Hartlepool, and that your distributing agents are Taylor's Drug Company, Lynn Street. I also notice from the London papers that the same scheme is going on there, and that there also your distributing agents are Boots Cash Chemists, Parke's Drug-stores, &c.

May I ask why the preference is given to such firms as these, and the ordinary chemist ignored, thus giving them a grand advertisement at your expense, and also to the detriment of the many retail chemists? Granted that you have a perfect right to conduct your advertising schemes in whatever way you think best, I consider the prominence yourselves and other similar advertisers give to firms of the class referred to is a direct insult to the ordinary chemist, whose co-operation and support you expect. Could you not arrange, when distributing your free samples, that all chemists who act as your agents should receive their share of

the benefits? This could easily be done by your agent calling upon the chemists in each town, and asking them if they stocked your goods and would distribute the samples on the day you appoint. You could then, in your advertisements, give an alphabetical list of the various firms who would distribute free samples and from whom future supplies could also be obtained.

Failing this, I think the better plan would be for you to make a distributing depot of your own in the town (temporarily)—say, an empty shop, which could always be obtained—and then advertise that future supplies could be obtained from any of the following, giving names alphabetically of all those who stock your goods, without preference to anyone.

The policy you are at present pursuing seems to me very much like wanting to "run with the hare, but hunt with the hounds." Your preparations have so far been supplied by me with pleasure, since you have always guaranteed us a fair margin of profit, but I cannot say that the prominence you give to these big so-called cutting firms tends to increase my good will in your medicines. I protest against your action on behalf of thousands of my fellow-chemists who act fairly and squarely by your goods, and whose support I think you are likely to lose by your present policy.

A Word of Appreciation.

SIR,—I should like to express through the *C. & D.* my great appreciation of Mr. Edmund White's generosity in publishing his formula for "Aseptic Shaving Cream." As soon as the formula appeared in the Conference report, I at once made a small batch, knowing that what emanated from Mr. White must be good, and I must say my expectations have been more than realised. I have since used it regularly, and also supply it to my brother, a medical man, who "swears by it." It makes shaving a real luxury, and is an immense saving of time. I heartily commend it to all shaving members of the fraternity. If the time saved by its use will be devoted to the advancement of pharmacy, Mr. White will in this way alone have done a great deal for the profession.

Yours faithfully,

PH.C. (202/55.)

Pharmacy in Two Capitals.

SIR,—Edinburgh has always been a paradise for pharmacists, and I notice that Mr. Glass, speaking as President of the Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association, in which capacity it is the orthodox thing to make the worst of existing conditions, admits that the pharmaceutical trade of the city has been, since 1891, "fairly prosperous." Then he gives a comparison of the number of chemists with the population of Edinburgh and Leith in 1891 and 1901. He finds that in 1891 there was an average constituency of 2,388 to each shop, while in 1901 the average was 2,326. Mr. Glass adds: "It will be seen that the growth of the population has been greater in proportion than the growth in the number of shops." I am always afraid to correct anyone's arithmetic, but it seems to me that this statement can hardly be justified. That, however, is not my present point, which is to compare Edinburgh with London. If Kelly's London and Suburban Directories correspond with the County of London, as I think they do, each chemist's shop here has an average population of about 3,750 to itself. I have not counted exactly, but I estimate that Kelly names in the two Directories as nearly as possible 1,760 shops. London contains richer people than Edinburgh, but no chemist here admits that the pharmaceutical trade here is fairly prosperous. Why the difference?

Yours truly,

METROPOLIS. (146/90.)

Magic Drops.

SIR,—On application to Somerset House we were first told that the subjoined label was not liable, but it was not returned stamped. On sending another label to be stamped, it was returned stamped "Liable to duty," and with an apology for a clerical error:—

MAGIC DROPS.—Apply a few drops on a little cotton-wool to the cavity of the tooth, which must first be cleansed with a little of the dry wool. Prepared by W. H. Laverack & Sons, &c.

Yours truly,

January 31.

W. H. LAVERACK & SONS.

Constituents of Lemon Oil.

In Mr. Child's letter in the *C. & D.*, January 24, page 130, the quotation in reference to *l* camphene is, Mr. Child informs us, from Messrs. Schimmel & Co.'s *Report*, and is not a statement by Burgess and Child, as the context appears to imply.

Legal Queries.

Consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1903, before formulating Queries.

206/1. *L. P. S. I.*—Presumably the glass was sent by the makers at your risk, and the claim for the carriage should be made upon the carriers who received it from the makers. It falls to you to make the claim. You should secure the assistance of the makers in the matter, paying the account on condition that they assist you.

51/24. *Crystal*, a chemist and druggist, asks if he may, without licence, put up quinine-wine, B.P. for sale by wholesale to chemists and grocers with a wine-licence. We think not. Retailing without licence of quinine-wine by chemists and druggists is a concession by the Inland Revenue authorities, or so regarded by them, and although the terms appear not to exclude wholesale transactions "Crystal" should be prepared to take out a wine-dealer's licence (10*l.* 10*s.*) if called upon to do so. An ordinary "off" wine-licence limits sales to less than 2 gals. at one time.

191/20. *H. R.*—(1) Your proposed influenza-mixture label in which you recite the symptoms of influenza and then the "treatment," will, we should think, be liable to stamp-duty. The Board permits such titles as "influenza-mixture," but the addition thereto of symptoms and treatment furnishes a combination that conveys to the mind a recommendation that the mixture will cure influenza. (2) The label for Liebig's beef-and-malt wine will not involve stamp-duty if the wine is sold by a wine-licensée. If sold as a medicine each bottle of the wine must be stamped. It cannot be sold as a medicine without the authority of the Board of Inland Revenue, and then only by chemists. (3) The cod-liver-oil emulsion label is not dutiable.

192/65. *F. S. M. C.*—The decision in the Wheeldon case merely requires qualified supervision in the sale of poisons—that is to say, an apprentice or unqualified assistant may put up and hand over the poison, but a qualified person must be present and assent to the sale.

190/63. *Syntax*.—Unstamped samples of proprietary medicines can be given away. See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY article.

200/17. *D. L.*—Age was not considered when the Pharmacy Act, 1868, permitted persons then in business as chemists and druggists to be registered as such. In consequence many persons who had not long entered their teens were registered. The Registrar has no option in these matters if the proper statutory declarations are submitted to him.

39/24. *X. Y. Z.*—We recognise what you say. The Court decisions in regard to Section 3 of the Dentists Act have quite altered old views in regard to the matter.

196/69. *A. G.*—A medical man is entitled to keep open a shop for the sale of poisons. If the management of the shop is entrusted to an unqualified person, and that person sells poisons, he (not the doctor) is liable to prosecution by the Pharmaceutical Society. In the circumstances you mention the presence of the doctor in the shop to supervise his daughter would protect the latter.

195/18. *Liniment*.—Stamped medicines may only be sold in licensed premises. There is no provision in the Stamp Acts for sale of stamped medicines by pedlars or hawkers. If your agents walk from house to house they are pedlars, and require a police licence; if they use a cart they are hawkers. Neither may sell stamped medicines.

201/66. *Inquirer*.—We do not think that coating B.P. pills with French chalk would be considered an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act if the matter were properly explained to the Magistrate, especially if it were shown that the coating is not to the prejudice of the purchaser. There may, however, be evidence to the contrary.

204/39. *Hypo*.—(1) We gave particulars in December respecting duty-free alcohol for research. (2) Why not use the 1885 B.P. formula for liq. ammon. acet. fort.?

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

175/19. *J. J. T.*—French Hair-dye.—This is an acid solution of hydroquinone, preserved with a small quantity of spirit. Try the solution of a strength of 30 gr. of hydroquinone to the ounce.

92/24. *Brightonian*.—Tonic-drops for Canaries.—

Tr. ferri perchlor.	...	...	...	5 <i>j.</i>
Tr. croci	...	...	...	5 <i>j.</i>
Glycerini	...	...	...	5 <i>iss.</i>
Aq. ad	...	...	...	5 <i>j.</i>

M

Two to five drops to be added to the drinking-water as required, but regularly whilst moulting.

The reply to your inquiry is rather belated, as the letter was mislaid.

167/39. *Inquirer*.—The Powder for Sleeplessness consists of 15 gr. of sulphonal.

198/53. *A. E. H.*—The best colouring for Fish-frying Oil is the aniline-dye di-methyl-amido-azo-benzene, or butter-yellow.

184/33. *Irang*.—We never heard of "hyanting" before. Please describe the symptoms of the trouble.

201/25. *A. M.*—You will find both the recipes in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

206/42. *A. E. B.*—The saffron is fair second quality and appears to be artificially tinted. We do not analyse such articles.

206/54. *Viewforth*.—We know nothing of the preparation further than what is said about it in the advertisements. You should try a light paraffin containing 1 gr. of pilocarpine per oz. It makes the hair grow if the roots are left.

202/2. *R. C. B.* (Trinidad).—French schools of pharmacy do not grant honorary degrees in pharmacy.

196/41. *Invicta*.—(1) Worm-ball for Dog.—This contains santonin in a basis of pil. rhei co. We judge the quantity of santonin to be 4 to 5 gr. (2) Nit-pomade.—That made with veratrine is considered the most effective, but oil of stavesacre is well spoken of as the active ingredient in nit-pomade. A formula for a stavesacre-ointment was given in the *C. & D.*, August 10, 1901, page 294. The veratrine-recipe we have not given lately, so repeat:—

Yellow wax	...	...	...	5 <i>vj.</i>
Lard	...	...	...	3 <i>vj.</i>
Olive oil	...	...	...	5 <i>vj.</i>

Melt, and to the mixture add—

Veratrine	...	...	...	gr. x.
Oleic acid	...	...	...	3 <i>ss.</i>

previously rubbed together in a mortar Stir well and perfume with—

Oil of lemon	...	...	...	5 <i>j.</i>
Oil of bergamot	...	...	...	5 <i>j.</i>
Oil of verbena	...	...	...	℥<i>v.</i>

Mix.

199/44. *K. M. S.*—We do not analyse and report upon such samples as that which you send us. Presumably you have received it from a customer who wishes to utilise it commercially, and he ought to pay for the analysis. When it comes to payment, a professional man should be consulted.

Information Wanted.

198/2. Who makes "Harpin's brand" of resin?

292/4. Name and address of London agent for Tucker's asthma-cure.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz. :—

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.
NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

MR. F. W. C. THOMAS, a well-known Cape pharmacist, is unable to take his seat at the Colonial Pharmacy Board meetings owing to ill-health. He will, in all probability, leave for Europe in April.

THE FIRST PHARMACY IN JOHANNESBURG was a tent. It was sketched in the *C. & D.* of November 27, 1897. Mr. Joseph Heyman, the proprietor, sent a photograph of it to Mr. Chamberlain on January 7, and received an acknowledgment two days later.

CAPE TRADE-MARKS.—William Gossage & Sons (Limited), Widnes, Lancs, apply for nine trade-marks, covering oils, matches, starch, soaps, and other laundry-preparations; also in respect of perfumery, toilet-soaps, and similar products. Six of the marks applied for are pictorial, and the others are the words "Telegraph," "Viceroy," and "Empress."

NEW BUSINESSES.—Messrs. T. James & Co., of Long Street, Cape Town, are opening a branch store at Woodstock, a suburb of the capital. Mr. E. A. Elliott, at one time Consular Agent of the U.S. America at Bloemfontein and manager of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co.'s establishment in that city, has opened a pharmacy in Kloof Street, Cape Town, which he has named the Mount Nelson Pharmacy.

OUR PORT ELIZABETH CORRESPONDENT, writing under date January 6, states that there is great improvement in the shipping-arrangements, but the continued deficiency in truckage still acts as a direct opposition to rapid business-transactions. Merchandise goes forward intermittently, the railway being quite unable to cope with the port's business, owing to lack of engines and rolling-stock. Local trade is good, indents are freely coming to hand from up-country centres, stocks carried are heavy, but prices continue to be maintained.

BRITISH FIRMS doing business directly or indirectly with druggists are taking South Africa seriously. It is not unusual for a dozen well-known firms to have representatives in the Colony, while it is certain that an equal number of indirect ones are somewhere. An amusing incident occurred towards the end of last year. Four travellers got off the same train at the same little up-country town, where there were two drug-stores. As both of the druggists were tied to coast firms, and there was a thirty-six-hours' wait for the next train to carry the travellers anywhere, the condition of these four knights of the road can be imagined.

NATAL NOTES.—The visit of Mr. Chamberlain caused a great outburst of enthusiasm in Durban. It is generally thought that soon after his return to England the results of his many interviews will begin to show themselves in the shape of increased interest in this country, with the consequent flow of new business in every part of the country.—The quarterly meeting of the Natal Pharmacy Board was held at the Colonial Buildings, Maritzburg, on January 8.—In view of the appearance of the plague at the Port, measures are being taken by the officials appointed by Government to thoroughly search for rats in certain areas, and, where possible, to distribute poison.

FREIGHTS TO THE CAPE.—Mr. Horace Brocklesby's remarks on this subject in the *C. & D.*, to the effect that the average American freight is 10s. per ton, as compared with the British 80s., call for some comment. That American freights are at present considerably cheaper than the British no one denies. The British rate from London is from 42s. 6d. up according to steamer; by mail-vessels it naturally runs higher, but no firm would ever dream of shipping ordinary cargo at 80s. per ton to Cape Town. Supposing a London house had a small lot of serums to ship by mail-vessel every week, then to get despatch as rapid as the mail-letters themselves practically, the Union-Castle Company would undertake to ship up till the very last moment cargo of this

nature, just the same as they will accept periodicals, taking what ordinary cargo-space could be found for it in the usual way; but that they charge the Britisher 80s. for ordinary cargo is not the case. In all probability British firms can ship to South Africa as cheaply as the Americans, since they have only to make terms with the "cutting" line of steamers; but if they have signed an undertaking not to ship by any vessel sailing outside the ring, then they must abide by their signature.

MR. M. A. LEWIS'S APPOINTMENT.—Referring to this matter (see *C. & D.*, December 13 and 20, 1902), a Johannesburg subscriber writes as follows :—

It is scarcely necessary to state that an appointment like the one in question is not granted indiscriminately, neither would it be given to any other than a British subject. Mr. M. A. Lewis, with whom I am personally acquainted, was granted a permit under the usual conditions appertaining to refugees, and consequently received no more consideration in that respect than any of the chemists who were not allowed to leave their regiments. Mr. Lewis experienced no difficulty in this respect. On the receipt of his permit the military authorities at the Castle, Cape Town, at once granted him his discharge from military duties, in order that he might return to his business in the Transvaal. Your correspondent is doubtless aware of the conditions which existed some time ago as regards the importation of goods into Johannesburg. He entirely misrepresents the supposed case in which Mr. Lewis was able to obtain permits to import goods. The greatest difficulty was always experienced, and, like others, he had to "wait his turn." Considering the delay which consequently followed, and the cost of carriage by post, including Customs dues, I fail to see why the term "stiff prices" should be employed by your correspondent. I have come into contact with several members of the Pharmaceutical Society, who are all agreed that the appointment has been granted to a capable man. Doubtless a little disappointment was felt amongst a certain few, but the majority are as pleased as they are proud of their colleague and ex-soldier who has been honoured by the appointment.

The writer of this paragraph then proceeds to speak about the correspondent who communicated the complaint referred to, and who (contrary to the present writer's erroneous supposition) is particularly well informed and supported.

TRADE IN 1902.—While the wholesale trade done at Cape Town during the past year has by no means reached expectations, it has exceeded that of 1901, just as that done during 1901 exceeded the previous year. I refer here, says our Cape correspondent, to the turnover in drug circles simply. The more enthusiastic predicted a record year, but when these predictions were made, the question of transportation had not loomed up. Once peace was signed it was thought that it was only a matter of a few weeks to revert to the old order of things, so far as railway transport was concerned, and it follows that it came as a bit of a shock to find that thereafter for weeks—nay, months—matters got even worse instead of better, it being daily advertised in the papers for what stations the railway could accept goods. Even to-day it is not at all usual to find the railway accepting goods for the entire systems within the colony, to say nothing of the more northern States. Again, wholesalers had the everlasting shipping question hampering them. So much has been written in the *C. & D.* about this from time to time that it is hardly necessary to do more than refer to it here. When these two all-important items are taken into consideration, it is no wonder that the business of the year is looked upon by some as not having surpassed itself; at the same time there is no reason to look back upon 1902, from a business point of view, with regret. In retail circles in Cape Town and vicinity business has been spasmodic; but several drug-stores have been turned into up-to-date pharmacies, while new businesses continue to open here and there, which shows plainly that the old year was not altogether a bad business one. On looking round the city establishments, I cannot say that I was greatly impressed with the preparations made for the Christmas trade. In Adderley Street, Messrs. Lennon (Limited) and Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., were possibly as good as last Yuletide, but Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co. fell a long way behind their usual artistic window-dressing. In the suburbs it was explained to me that it was impossible to get delivery of the special "holiday goods" from the docks, and it may be that the larger Cape Town firms suffered in a similar way. The financial side of the question, I am assured on every hand, was good, and, after all, that is everything.

HOSPITAL or Doctor's Dispenser: accurate, reliable; highest reference; qualified. "Statim," 1 G. Lion Square, Liverpool Road, N.

PHOTO Assistant; 1 year's experience; good Window-dresser; highest references. "Photo," 52 Cook Street, Nethells, Birmingham.

WANTED, situation, Manager take charge, or Traveller; qualified; 23 years' best experience in all branches. Allan, Chemist, Kirkcaldy.

DISPENSER: good salesman; Part time or otherwise: speaks English and foreign languages: moderate salary. 59/2, Office of this Paper.

BRANCH-MANAGER or Assistant: 26; London experience; good references; London or district. "Scotsman" (54/31), Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME: to put up Stock, &c.; active and willing; good references; no Sunday duty; in or near London. 57/30, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Senior: qualified; 31; tall; unmarried; 18 years' best experience; London preferred. "Disengaged" (53/26), Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Manager; single; qualified; disengaged; Extractor. Photography, and Optics. W. F. Wood, 145 Front Street, Arnold, Nottingham.

ASSISTANT or Locum; unqualified; quick Counterman, Prescriber, Extractor; also Herbalist's experience. Sol, 103 East India Dock Road, E.

NO Salary: French Pharmacist, qualified, experienced; Dispensing business in London few hours a day. Lafevre, 40 Torrington Square, W.O.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (24), as First hand; good Counterman; excellent references. Apply, "Solio," 9 Cambridge Gardens, Kilburn, N.W.

TEMPORARY work by Chemist seeking business; extensive, varied, up-to-date experience; moderate. Alexander, 606 Harrow Road, Paddington.

JUNIOR (20) in good Retail and Dispensing business, where evening classes are available. Full particulars, O. Davies, High Street, March, Cambridgeshire.

LADY requires situation in Retail; indoors preferred; 3 years' experience; aged 22; good reference. "L. E.," 9 Pembury Avenue, Tottenham, Middlesex.

MARCH 2; unqualified; 26; Prescribe, Extract; branch or otherwise; North preferred; outdoors. Edwards, 37 James Street, Jarrow-on-Tyne.

ASSISTANT (outdoors); excellent references; London and Country experience; 9 years' present situation. H. Roberts, 36 Ashmead Road, St. John's, S.E.

ENGLISH Assistant, speaking French, Italian; good Salesman, Dispenser; proficient international-continental business. Hill, 17 Rue Arc Triomphe, Paris.

LONDON (Ealing or neighbourhood preferred); Junior or Improver; 6 ft. good Counterman, Photography; disengaged. Fidler, Woodborough, Pewsey, Wiltshire.

MANAGER; qualified; 20 years' experience in best parts City and West-end; very energetic; can build up a business. "Rhei," 44 Kenwyn Road, Clapham, S.W.

DISPENSER, quick and smart, requires a situation; references very good (late Non-Commissioned Officer Royal Army Medical Corps). "M. F. M.," 314 Glyn Road, Clapton, N.E.

LADY (qualified) desires re-engagement as Dispenser and Bookkeeper (Doctor's or Institution); quick, neat, accurate; 3 years' good experience. Miss Tillyer, 820 High Road, Tottenham.

ASSISTANT; 2½; 6 years in London and Provincial stores; brisk Counter and Dispensing experience; outdoors; London preferred. "Ora," 5 William Street, Wilmington Square, W.O.

BRANCH Manager; middle or end of March; qualified; 23; married; experienced; Photography; Midland preferred; live over premises. "Velox" (55/31), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; temporary or permanent; Retail and Dispensing; 49; unqualified; married; in or out; moderate salary; undeniable reference; Country preferred. 53/16, Office of this Paper.

EXTRACTOR, Dispenser, and Surgical Dresser seeks situation with surgeon; London or suburbs preferred; well experienced; good references. Thomson, 131 Finborough Road, Earlscourt.

UNQUALIFIED: outdoors; 13 years' varied experience; good Counter-hand. Prescriber, Extractor, and knowledge of Impression-taking. Address, "Photo" (55/22), Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER, Bookkeeper, and Surgery Attendant; hospital and private practice; 7 years' experience; 26; single; excellent references; disengaged. York, 2 Dorset Mansions, Lillie Road, Fulham.

MANAGER with long City and West End experience, married, to live on premises; excellent testimonials; six years in last berth. "W. J. G.," 23A, Palace Gates Road, Alexandra Park, London, N.

SURGEON'S DISPENSER, disengaged shortly, requires situation; first-class man; 3 years' hospital experience; middle-aged; reliable; excellent testimonials; country preferred. "A. H. B.," 68 Vicarage Road, Wolverhampton.

MANAGER or Assistant (26), 5 ft. 10 in., excellent references and address, wishing to improve present position, is open for engagement with good modern Store, where there is scope for business and personal interest is a consideration. 57/31, Office of this Paper.

ACCOUNTS, Books started, kept, or audited; Stocks taken; Profit-and-Loss Account, and Statement of Affairs prepared; moderate fees. "B. B.," 37 St. Mary Axe, E.C.

WHOLESALE.

AS Pillman and Tablet Maker. Apply, "F.," 78 Nunhead Grove, Nunhead, S.E.

LITERARY or Advertising Department; all-round knowledge. 16/17, Office of this Paper.

LONDON; exceptionally well qualified to interview Doctors. 16/16, Office of this Paper.

WET Counter or Mixed; 7 years' experience; 24. England, 14 Brimley Road, Shipley.

AS Traveller, Patents or Packed Goods; 14 years in Store business. 56/27, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER or good Agency; excellent Salesman and first-class references. "B.," (44/28), Office of this Paper.

SPECIALITY, Granulating and Laboratory; 8 years' experience. "Granulating," 37 Wigglesworth Street, New Cross.

YOUNG Man (23) seeks berth in Wholesale; 6 years' experience; 3 years Chemist, 3 years Wholesale. 54/3, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; 4 years' Counter experience; 21 years; salary no object; disengaged. Apply, 53/38, Office of this Paper.

AS Irish Representative.—Gentleman leaving Retail desires engagement; highest references. "Excelsior" (56/13), Office of this Paper.

A GENTLEMAN seeks engagement either as Manager or Town Representative. Apply, "M. P. S.," (55/33), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 4 years Drugs and Wets; highest references; salary secondary consideration. Address, "Statim" (53/39), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER or Speciality Manager, with first-class Drug or Sundries house; 9 years' Retail experience; first-class references. "Myrrh" (42/3), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, with good connection, would like to represent Sundries firm, or good lines for Retail Chemists; terms, small salary and commission. 57/29, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (29) seeks responsible position; 12 years' manufacturing Drugs, Chemicals, Soluble Essences, Specialities, &c. "Chemist," 18 Smithfield Street Birmingham.

QUALIFIED Chemist seeks Management or responsible position; thorough all-round experience, including Photographic and Scientific Apparatus. "Homoeopathic" (53/39), Office of this Paper.

ANALYST (Inter. A.I.C.), good bacteriologist, experienced in General work, recently engaged in large oil, soap, and glycerine works, desires engagement. Address, "Analyst" (51/34), Office of this Paper.

SITUATION wanted by energetic young man (Scotch) with Home and Colonial experience Retail and Wholesale, at present in Cape Colony, as Traveller in good Wholesale firm. Write, "J. K." (51/32), Office of this Paper.

YOUNG gentleman desires a position as Wholesaler's Representative; tall, first-class appearance and address; earnest worker; 6 years' experience, Drugs, Sundries, Proprietarys, &c. Address, "Pushful" (53/18), Office of this Paper.

The Assistants' Page of News.

THIS WEEK'S "C. & D." IN BRIEF.

CAPE COLONY trade in 1901 is reported upon (p. 262).

"PLAIN FACTS FOR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE" is the Bloomsbury version of it (p. 230).

FREIGHTS TO THE CAPE is the subject of a note from a correspondent there (p. 252).

"MAGIC DROPS," the name of a toothache-preparation, makes it liable to duty (p. 250).

"XRAYSER" has something to say about the contents of our Winter Number (p. 231).

RANKIN'S OINTMENT is reported to have caused the death of a child at Birmingham (p. 218).

MR. G. S. BOUTALL has been deprived of his membership of the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 225).

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT regarding Pharmacy Act prosecutions last year is referred to on p. 233.

SOME pithy bits from Mr. W. S. Glass's address on competition in the drug-trade are printed on p. 228.

THE VENO DRUG COMPANY's method of distributing samples is objected to by a correspondent (p. 250).

THE POVERTY of sub-postmasterships is further urged by chemists who have experienced it (p. 249).

THE NAMES of persons who passed the Apothecaries' Assistants' examination last month are given on p. 219.

THE BENEVOLENT FUND is criticised by a member of the Pharmaceutical Society in a letter on p. 249.

MINOR EXAMINATION FAILURES in London last year were 71 per cent., and in Edinburgh 66 per cent. (p. 233).

THE Government laboratory method of estimating alcohol in medicinal preparations is described on p. 234.

TRIBUTES to the late Mr. F. B. Benger were paid by the Pharmaceutical Council on Wednesday (p. 242).

A NOTTINGHAM HERBALIST has been fined 10*l*, under the Pharmacy Act, for keeping open shop for selling poisons (p. 239).

THE British and German chemical-traders are contrasted in a paper by Mr. F. Evershed, which is reported with a discussion upon it on p. 226.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL has schemed a reorganisation of its committee-work so as to distribute it better amongst the members (p. 224).

BUSINESS continues quiet. Cod-liver oil is advancing to famine price. Codeia is lower, and sulphate of copper and cocoa-butter are higher (p. 245).

THE LONDON COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY dinner was held in the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday evening, January 31 (page 243).

QUALIFICATION as "chemist and druggist," without examination and through Somerset House, is rather brisk at present, as our Company News column shows (p. 241).

TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATION on the Pharmaceutical Council is the coming subject. Mr. A. H. Waddington explained a scheme at Wakefield on Tuesday evening (page 229).

THE SLIDE-RULE is an instrument for rapidly calculating. Mr. Liversidge, in a paper read to the Midland Pharmaceutical Association, showed how useful it is in pharmacy (p. 237).

MESSRS. DOBBS AND RICHARDS, the champions of free-trade in poisons, are trying to unite various classes of shopkeepers to oppose chemists and druggists (p. 232). The Pharmaceutical Council is moving in the matter (p. 232).

LEGAL QUERIES in regard to carriage, wine-licence, influenza-mixture label, sale of poisons by unqualified assistants and by medical men, the registration of chemists, sale of stamped medicines by pedlars, and coated pills under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, are answered on p. 251.

THE KODAK ACTIONS still drag slowly through the King's Bench Court. We report the hearings on the second to seventh days, during which a large number of chemists were heard as witnesses on behalf of the contention by Kodak (Limited) that such descriptions as "Kodak film" mean a film made by Kodak (Limited). The report begins on p. 235.

MAINLY PERSONAL.

A CASH DRUG-STORE has been opened in Rathgar Road Dublin.

MR. DAVID LEWIS, lately of Southend, has bought Mr. F. Goddard's pharmacy at Tisbury.

MR. B. DEXTER, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 93 Wilford Road, Nottingham.

MR. P. B. GRAY, Ph.C. ('98 Bell scholar), has bought Messrs Riches & Tomlin's pharmacy in Torquay.

THE LONDON COLLEGE team lead in the Inter-Pharmacy Football League with eight points. They beat Muter's team last Saturday by four to *nil*.

MR. HENRY C. THACKERY, L.P.S.I., has left Maxwell's Medical Hall, Dalkey, to take a place on Mr. W. F. Wells's compounding staff, at Upper Bagot Street, Dublin.

MR. F. SIMMONS, a chemists' assistant, has, in his spare moments, perfected a P.O.F., and has put it on the market as the "Cursoritor" brand, 29 Cursoritor Street, E.C., being his address.

MR. G. SMITH, lately with International Plasmon (Lim.), is now representing Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co., of Coleman Street, E.C., in the Eastern and North-Eastern Counties.

MR. HAROLD DEANE, Demonstrator in the "Minor" Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society's School, gave an excellent lantern-lecture last week to the students on "Malaria and the Mosquito."

THE "SQUARE" FOOTBALL TEAM went to Gorrington Park last Saturday to play the Old Externes, and, thanks to Hewlett and Watkins, they got in twice to the O.E.s' single goal. It was a tough game.

DR. JOHN WISHART, B.Sc., at one time a chemist's assistant in Aberdeen, author of the "Botanists' Vade Mecum," and now a medical practitioner in Bedlington, contributes a brief article on jaundice to the *British Medical Journal* of January 31.

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY DINNER is to be held at the Holborn Restaurant on February 24. Mr. W. H. Allen, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., is the Hon. Secretary, and tickets are 5*s*. each. Old Square men will need to be there in force, as the benches are not packed with new men this session.

MR. W. STEWART ADAMSON, formerly of Birmingham, has joined Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s staff of representatives. His brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Maben, F.C.S., who combines commercial, literary, and scientific work for the firm, is to tell the Chemists' Assistants' Association by-and-by his impressions of American pharmacy.

MR. F. VAVASOUR GUY, pharmaceutical chemist—who saw service in South Africa with the American Bearer Company from the commencement of the Boer War—has obtained an appointment as manager of the Federal Dispensary Company (Limited), of Kuala Lumpur, in the native State of Selangor. Mr. Guy leaves England on February 10.

THE EDINBURGH C. A., AND A. ASSOCIATION, at last week's meeting, had a demonstration from Mr. W. B. Cowie of how to make fluid magnesia with a Sparklet syphon, using freshly precipitated magne-sium hydroxide as the B.P. directs. He said Murray's and Dinneford's magnesia keep bright because they contain less than the B.P. quantity of magnesia. The meeting on February 11 is to be a photographic night—36 York Place, at 9 P.M.

EASTBOURNE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS met at the Royal Restaurant there on January 15, and after a paper on "Opium," by Mr. W. P. Taylor, a case of pipes was presented to Mr. T. B. Price (secretary of the Association), who is leaving the town. This Association is the only Assistants' one we know of which announces "Cheques should be crossed London and South-Western Bank"—rather smart. But it is not so smart to report a meeting three weeks after date.

MINOR OR MAJOR STUDENTS who need educational help will get hints from the advertisements of the following Schools of Pharmacy in this week's *C. & D.* :—

South London School
Westminster College
Metropolitan College
London College
Central School

Liverpool School
Leeds College
Edinburgh Royal Dispensary
Brixton School